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They Went to Japan

BIOGRAPHIES OF MISSIONARIES
of the
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST



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MISSIONARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

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They Went to Japan

BIOGRAPHIES OF MISSIONARIES
of the
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

James H. Johnson

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Foreword . . .

These words of P. A. Davey, long-time missionary to Japan, written many years ago, describe well the relationship to the Japan Mission of the missionaries whose lives and work are here briefly recorded :

“In the cooperative work of a mission or of a station, all share. In the founding of institutions, initial steps are the beginning of a process of carrying on to perfection and permanency. In the process, some more directly, others more remotely, share. . . . During the years of mission work (in Japan) many missionaries shared. Some were on the field but a short time, but added their quota. And all the time there were our co-workers, the Japanese Christians, without whom little could have been accomplished.”

The sketches in this volume cannot adequately reflect either the extent or the quality of service of the missionaries who have had a share in the cooperative development of the work in Japan through the years. Each has had his significant part, and to the sometimes all too meager statements of fact it is hoped the reader will let his imagination supply something of the spirit of pioneering and of self-giving which has always distinguished those who devote themselves to missionary service. Thus perhaps the story of the witness and work of Disciples of Christ in Japan may be made to live through these brief pages, and to be a challenge that greater things may yet be done for Christ in that land.

So many persons have contributed to the making of these sketches that no attempt will be made to give them individual recognition. Missionaries themselves, their families and friends, and published records have furnished information. The writing has been done in the Missionary Education Department offices. To each one who has had a part we here express our deep appreciation.

Genuine Brown

Department of Missionary Education

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Ahlstrom, Mrs. Joseph (<i>See Miss Clara Crosno sketch.</i>)	37
Armbruster, Miss Rose Theresa	23
Asbury, Miss Jessie J.	22
Brown, Miss Winifred (Mrs. William Lee)	32
Clawson, Miss Bertha	17
Crewdson, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D.	42
Crosno, Miss Clara (Mrs. Joseph Ahlstrom)	37
Davey, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Arthur	18
Doan, Mrs. Robert A. (<i>See Miss Mary Frances Lediard sketch.</i>)	26
Douglas, Miss Bertha	35
Eldridge, Mrs. Allan E. (<i>See Miss Dee Yoho sketch.</i>)	44
Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.	24
Garst, Miss Gretchen	31
Garst, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E.	27
Gibson, Miss Martha Ellis	44
Goodrich, Miss Carrie	19
Guy, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hugo	15
Hagin, Miss Edith	35
Hagin, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E.	20
Hall, Preston B.	20
Harker, Miss Hazel	43
Harrison, Miss Calla J.	10
Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. K. C.	38
Hostetter, Miss Carme (Mrs. M. Mosser Smyser)	20
Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boone	36
Johnson, Miss Kate V.	10
Johnson, Miss Rose Ruetta	27
Kamikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Aigi	46

Lediard, Miss Mary Frances (Mrs. Robert A. Doan)	26
Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic E.....	32
Lee, Mrs. William (<i>See Miss Winifred Brown sketch.</i>).....	32
Lehman, Miss Lois Alberta.....	43
Lewis, Miss Stella (Mrs. Thomas à Becket Young. <i>See Mr. and Mrs. Thomas à Becket Young sketch.</i>).....	26
Macklin, Dr. William E.	9
Madden, Mr. and Mrs. M. B.....	16
Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H.....	16
McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F.....	29
McCorkle, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Andrew.....	28
McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Delos.....	25
Miller, Mrs. George (<i>See Miss Mary Rioch sketch.</i>).....	12
Oldham, Miss Lavenia.....	13
Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Loreley David.....	32
Palmer, Miss Jewel Irene.....	34
Parker, Miss Edith.....	30
Place, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W.....	29
Pruett, Mr. and Mrs. R. L.....	17
Richey, Miss Helen L.....	37
Rioch, Miss Mary (Mrs. George Miller).....	12
Robinson, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles E.....	28
Robison, Miss Amy Jean (Mrs. Hubert C. Sarvis. <i>See Mr. and Mrs. Hubert C. Sarvis sketch.</i>).....	39
Sarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert C.....	39
Scott, Miss Ada Calista.....	33
Shorrocks, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam C., Jr.....	45
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George T.....	8
(Josephine Wood Smith)	
(Candace Lhamon Smith)	
Smyser, Mrs. M. Mosser (<i>See Miss Carme Hostetter sketch.</i>).....	20
Snodgrass, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene.....	11
Staniland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank.....	11
Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman E.....	14

Trout, Miss Jessie Mary..... 40

Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ben E..... 33

Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford S..... 21

Wells, Dr. Nina Stevens (*See Mr. and Mrs. Sherman E. Stevens sketch.*).... 14

Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton H..... 41

Wirick, Miss Loduska (not under regular appointment)..... 12

Wright, Miss Edith..... 23

Yoho, Miss Dee (Mrs. Allan E. Eldridge)..... 44

Young, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas à Becket..... 26

These Also Serve..... 47

- Lawrence, Miss Margaret
- Bower, Miss Adele
- Edgerton, Miss Daisy
- Sluder, Miss Mary Kay



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They Went to Japan

1883 - 1949

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Garst

(1883 - 1898)

Charles Elias Garst was born in Dayton, Ohio, later moving with his family to Illinois and then to Iowa. He attended the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, for two years and then received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point. At West Point the reading of his roommate's copies of the *Christian Standard* influenced his decision to become a member of the Christian Church, which he did soon after his graduation and commissioning in 1876.

With others of his graduating class, Mr. Garst was stationed at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, where he met and in 1881 married Laura De Lany. Miss De Lany had come from Ohio to New Mexico with her parents and three sisters after graduating from a private seminary near Ithaca, New York.

Having determined to become a missionary, Mr. Garst made investments which he hoped would mature sufficiently to finance his own efforts in the mission field of Africa. In the meantime opportunity presented itself for him to go to Japan under the auspices of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. He and Mrs. Garst were ordained with Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, their colleagues for Japan, and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Adams, appointees for India, at Bethany Park, Indiana.

In October, 1883, the Garsts and the Smiths were in Yokohama, the first representatives of the Disciples of Christ to enter Japan. When they moved on to Akita in May of 1884, Mrs. Smith and her baby were forced to stay in Yokohama because of ill health and Mrs. Garst had to face the problem of making a home and sharing her husband's work without an American woman near. Limitations imposed by new language and by strange customs were gradually overcome and the Japanese came to accept and love the missionary families. For years only a few homes were open to them and visits from the nearest missionaries (175 miles away) were rare.

As soon as their home was established they gathered in the people and sang and preached to them. They cared for the sick and needy, fed the hungry, demonstrated the practicality of Christian love. They opened Sunday schools, taught English, held meetings. Mr. Garst became well known all over the northern end of the island, as he traveled throughout the countryside on foot, with his packages of Bibles and tracts. Mrs. Garst had a natural language ability and soon outdid the rest of the missionaries in her use of Japanese. Through the years her care of the home and the training of their children made a great impression upon the Japanese people.

After four years a church was formed in Akita among the group of Christians there, our first church in Japan. More missionaries were added to the force, and the Garsts moved on with a new family to open work eighty miles south of Akita, at Tsuruoka.

Returning from their first furlough, taken after eight years on the field, the Garsts went to Tokyo in 1893. Mr. Garst, as senior missionary on the field, gave his time to visiting among the stations and churches and generally overseeing the work. His easy command of the language, his familiarity with the customs, his charming friendliness and unfailing courtesy, all contributed to his success as a missionary.

Mr. Garst died in Japan on December 28, 1898, after many years of ill health. His body was buried at Aoyama.

Mrs. Garst returned to the United States with their three children (a son had died during their first furlough). For a time she was dean of residence in the College of Missions at Indianapolis. She died in Des Moines on April 8, 1925.

Gretchen Garst, a daughter, served as a missionary to Japan from 1912 to 1925.

One of Japan's statesmen said of Mr. Garst: "The West never made a greater gift to the East than Charles E. Garst." Of Mrs. Garst *World Call* said at the time of her passing: "Not all who are called Christians in this world appear ready for enrollment among those whom John Bunyan loved to call 'The Shining Ones.' But everyone who knew Mrs. Laura De Lany Garst would unhesitatingly claim that distinction for her."

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith

(George T. Smith: 1883 - 1892)

(Josephine Wood Smith: 1883 - 1885)

(Candace Lhamon Smith: 1888 - 1892)

George T. Smith was born in Cincinnati and served in the army through most of the Civil War. One of his daughters says he went to Bethany with little besides determination, and answered a question of the college president with: "I have \$1.47 and I expect to go through college." He managed to secure an M.A. at Bethany and all his life continued to study.

Josephine Wood was born and educated in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. She met George T. Smith when he was on a vacation in the Provinces. They were married in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1874 and shared the work of pastorates in Swampscott, Massachusetts, Bucyrus, Ohio, and Warren, Ohio. It was from Warren that they went out with the Garsts as our pioneer missionaries to Japan, receiving their appointment from the Foreign Christian Missionary Society in April, 1883, and sailing in September of that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith spent their first winter learning the Japanese language and customs and observing the work of boards that were already established. After due consultation with persons of experience they chose Akita on the northeast coast of Japan as their field of work. Mr. Smith and the Garsts arrived at Akita on May 30, 1884. Mrs. Smith and little daughter, Elsie, followed nine weeks later, having remained in Yokohama because of Mrs. Smith's illness. The earnest devotion and enthusiasm of these pioneers were unbounded and they were rewarded by the inquiries and interest of many Japanese. In later days, considerable opposition was shown to missionaries and Christians and a number of converts proved to be unfaithful. This led Mr. Smith to write: "They test our faith, strengthen the fibres of the soul, and cause us to rejoice that we are counted worthy to be placed in a part of the field where stumps and stones abound."

Mrs. Smith, though in poor health most of the time, took an active part in the work, but her devoted life was suddenly cut short. She died on March 23, 1885, leaving her husband and two little girls—Elsie, aged eight, and Josephine, a new-born babe who soon followed her mother.

Josephine Smith was the first of our missionaries to die on foreign soil. She was buried in Akita. Her very name on the gray stone that marks her grave is a silent sermon to the Japanese for they admire and revere loyalty, devotion, and sacrifice. In writing of Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Garst said: "How can I picture with feeble words the beauty of her character; the quiet, modest, Christlike walk which endeared her to all who knew her? During the less than eight months she spent in Akita, she drew many to her over whose hearts she gained a power that will be life-long in its influence for good." A chapel was erected in Akita as a memorial to Mrs. Smith by gifts of children's Mission Bands in our churches, their first offering for work in a foreign country.

Mr. Smith returned to America in 1887 and while there married Candace Lhamon who returned to Japan with him in 1888. Miss Lhamon had graduated from Western Female Seminary (now Western College for Women) at Oxford, Ohio, had taught for a time, and then had taken up the work of Ohio state secretary for the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. A. McLean had asked Candace Lhamon to consider foreign service but she declined on account of her parents. Her brother, W. J. Lhamon, of Columbia, Missouri, doubtless helped persuade his parents to let his sister accompany Mr. Smith to Japan. He it was who married the pair in January, 1888.

George T. and Candace Lhamon Smith served together in Japan from the spring of 1888 to December, 1892, first in Akita and then in Tokyo. They reached the homeland in January, 1893, and did not return to Japan but filled several pastorates in the Middle West. While pastor in Steubenville, Ohio, Mr. Smith baptized C. M. Yocum, who has served the cause of foreign missions for many years, first with the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and then with The United Christian Missionary Society.

While the Smith children were enjoying the advantages of high school and university, their father preached in small churches which he could reach from Champaign, Illinois. The last of the three children born in Japan was named for Candace Lhamon's brother, William J. Lhamon—Wilhelma Smith who went to the Belgian Congo in 1918 and served, after marrying Dr. L. F. Jaggard in November, 1919, until his career of thirty-six years brought their retirement in 1944.

George T. Smith died in 1920, Candace Lhamon Smith in 1941. In 1949 the Smith children had a reunion in Arlington, Virginia—four of Candace Smith's children and their half sister, "Little Elsie," with Mrs. Jaggard included by telephone.

Dr. William E. Macklin

(1885 - 1886)

Dr. William E. Macklin's biography rightly belongs with those of missionaries to China, but it must be included among missionaries to Japan, too. He offered his services for any field where he might be needed and the Foreign Society appointed him to Akita, Japan. He reached there in 1885, but upon studying the situation became convinced that medical missionaries were a drawback rather than an asset to the cause of Christianity in Japan. Japanese doctors were well fitted for

their work and resented the intrusion of the medical missionary. Since that time the Disciples have never undertaken any medical work with the exception of a small dispensary in the East Tokyo Institute, where Japanese have carried the work. In 1886 Dr. Macklin asked and received permission to go to China. Going to Nanking, he established the first Disciple Mission in China. He worked there until his retirement in 1927. He died August 8, 1947, at the age of 87 years.

Miss Calla J. Harrison (1886 - 1892)

Calla J. Harrison was born in North Madison, Indiana. She was the first woman graduate of Hanover College and one of the first single women missionaries sent to Japan. In company with Miss Kate Johnson, she began work in Akita in the summer of 1886. Her work consisted of Sunday school work, Bible classes, and women's meetings. She was especially successful in young men's Bible classes, and many of her students became active Christians. After working in Japan from 1886 to 1892 she found the climate too rigorous and returned to the United States.

In July, 1903, Miss Harrison accepted the responsibility of an English Bible class for Japanese in Los Angeles, California, a group which met on Sunday afternoons at the First Christian Church there. Because of her experience in Japan she readily won the respect and loyalty of the Japanese immigrants and the work was highly successful. She won the church's support of a Christian home and recreation center for these people and later the Christian Woman's Board of Missions undertook the development of the work known as the Japanese Christian Institute. Gradually classes for women were added, with instruction in sewing and cooking as well as English. Some time later a kindergarten was added. Miss Harrison was greatly loved by old and young in the Japanese community.

Miss Harrison gave up her work in Los Angeles in 1912 to go to Hawaii where she again worked among the Japanese people as a teacher and interpreter. She was assisted by her adopted Japanese daughter, Cora Harrison, until the daughter's death in 1922.

Miss Harrison returned to the United States in 1933, but later went back to Hawaii. She died in Honolulu in 1937.

Miss Kate V. Johnson (1886 - 1917)

Kate V. Johnson was born in St. Louis, Missouri. She later moved to Madison, Indiana. She studied at the Normal University in Lebanon, Ohio, and taught school until 1886 when she and a fellow teacher, Miss Calla Harrison, went from Madison to Japan as missionaries.

For several years Miss Johnson worked at the mission in Akita. When the headquarters of the mission was moved to Tokyo in 1890, she was assigned to that city with Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith and Miss Harrison. She remained in Tokyo until her retirement in 1917. During those years she made long evangelistic trips throughout Japan, achieving success even in places where persecution and

opposition were so pronounced that meetings could not be held openly. On one especially long trip of forty-six days, she averaged a meeting a day, preaching to hundreds who had never heard the message of Christianity.

Miss Johnson is especially remembered for her devotion and service to Japanese girls. She usually kept ten or twelve in her own home, surrounding them with the beauty and culture of a Christian home, giving them Christian teaching, and helping them to secure an education. She worked with Mr. Seitaro Yoshida, grand old independent Disciple preacher, and helped in the founding of his church.

Upon her retirement in 1917, after thirty-one years in Japan, Miss Johnson returned to the United States. She died in January, 1919. At the time of her passing, Mr. A. McLean wrote of her devotion to the missionary cause after her retirement: "While she was under no obligation to render the Society any service, it was her pleasure to respond to invitations for addresses from churches and Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies. Miss Johnson was a missionary to the end of her life. She rests from her labors and her works follow after her. She bequeathed what little she had to the Society."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staniland

(1886 - 1887)

In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staniland of London, England, members of the training class of W. T. Moore, joined the pioneer group at Akita. They remained there only one year. Mrs. Staniland had been so very ill on the voyage out that the ship's physician doubted if she would live to pass through the Red Sea. In the early summer of 1887, much to the regret of their colleagues, they left Akita for Yokohama where they continued for years in most useful independent service.

Laura De Lany Garst, in *A West-Pointer in the Land of the Mikado*, wrote of the Stanilands' contribution there: "They supplied a 'felt want' in a well appointed home for comers and goers, and also published in English a magazine furnishing helpful information regarding missionary work. They aided, too, in many important ways, in Christian work among the English-speaking people of the city. This was a happy change for them, for the severe experience on the journey out from England had greatly weakened Mrs. Staniland, and the rugged northern work, the severe winters and poor houses, put upon her too heavy a burden. Mr. Staniland was handicapped in learning the Japanese language by a defect in his hearing, so the English work was at once more agreeable and fruitful."

No more recent information is available with regard to this couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Snodgrass

(1882 - 1892)

When Mr. George T. Smith returned to Japan in 1888 he took with him his second wife, Mrs. Candace Lhamon Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Snodgrass. Mr. Snodgrass was a graduate of Kentucky University and had served as a pastor at Ashland in that state.

Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass went with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Garst when they opened the station at Tsuruoka. They remained there only a short time and

then moved to Tokyo. Mr. Snodgrass and Mr. P. B. Hall have the credit of opening our first chapel in Tokyo. That was in 1890. They had been in Tokyo more than a year, their time largely devoted to language study.

Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass severed their connection with the Mission in 1892. However, they remained in Japan until 1906, engaging in independent work. Mr. Snodgrass died in 1907 and his lovable, gentle wife survived him but a few months. The Snodgrasses had one child, a daughter Grace. She was born in Tsuruoka.

Miss Loduska Wirick

(1890 - 1914)

Though not under appointment by the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Miss Loduska Wirick should have recognition in this record because of her close relationship with our early missionaries in Tokyo and the invaluable assistance which she gave our mission at many times during her long and fruitful period of service.

Miss Wirick was sent to Japan in 1890 by the Belle Bennet Band of Drake University and her work was directed by this group. She worked among women, conducted a Sunday school, and mothered a number of Japanese girls. When the Margaret K. Long Girls' School was started some years later, these girls constituted its nucleus. Miss Wirick built a small chapel near Miss Mary Rioch's primary school and invited the little church group which Miss Calla Harrison had started in her home to meet there. The H. H. Guys were asked to take charge of the church. This was the beginning of the Koishikawa Church.

Miss Wirick was active in the rescue work of the W.C.T.U. and ministered to the lepers in the government hospital. Her work among Japanese soldiers during the war with Russia brought her fame throughout Japan. She visited the hospitals, read and sang to the wounded. She assisted in getting Bibles and hymnbooks into the hands of the blind, and often took several blind soldiers at a time into her home to instruct them. She corresponded with families of soldiers during the war, and with the soldiers themselves after the war was over. She was honored by the City of Tokyo and by the Imperial Government for this service.

Miss Wirick passed away in Tokyo on April 30, 1914. Among the speakers at her funeral services were a member of the Japanese Parliament and a former consul to Honolulu. Miss Lavenia Oldham wrote at this time of the missionaries' loss of "a neighbor, friend, and co-laborer." The University Place Christian Church in Des Moines set up a fund for Christian literature in Japan as a memorial to Miss Wirick's work, a portion of which went into a memorial library at the Margaret K. Long School.

Miss Mary Rioch (Mrs. George Miller)

(1892 - 1916)

Mary Rioch was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. She attended the Collegiate Institute there and specialized in kindergarten methods in Hamilton Model School. Upon graduation from Toronto Normal School, she taught for two and a half years in the Hamilton city schools.

In 1892 she went to Japan as a missionary, supported by the women of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. On the ship she met Miss Lavenia Oldham of Kentucky, with whom she lived and worked during all her twenty-four years in Japan.

Miss Rioch's work as a missionary was in the field of education. She established and directed a primary school and a kindergarten which at first served children who were not permitted to attend government schools because their births had not been registered. When the laws were adjusted to permit the education of these children in government schools, Miss Rioch's school began to serve the children of families too poor to pay the fees at the other schools. As the neighborhood standards of living were raised and families could afford to pay the fees, there remained a need for the kindergarten which was a part of the school. For several years after Miss Rioch's retirement from the field, the kindergarten was carried on.

In addition to their other activities, Miss Rioch and Miss Oldham always had several Japanese girls in their home where they cared for and educated them. They also did evangelistic work among the women and girls of the neighborhood and conducted cooking and sewing classes for the mothers and English classes for the young girls.

Miss Rioch resigned in 1916 to marry the Rev. George Miller of California. After nine years' residence there, she lived for two years with a brother in New York State, and then returned to Hamilton, Ontario, to help care for her aged mother. Since the mother's death she still lives in the family home in Hamilton with a widowed sister. She writes: "I am in very excellent health and can still take my share in the household tasks." Until recently she has been active in the work of the Presbyterian church in Hamilton of which her father had been a charter member. Mrs. Miller's address is 118 East Ave. S., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Miss Lavenia Oldham

(1892 - 1919)

After teaching twenty years in Kentucky, Miss Lavenia Oldham went to Japan as a missionary in 1892. She was a native of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and a graduate of Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky. On the ship she met Miss Mary Rioch with whom she worked and lived during most of the time she served in Japan.

After teaching in the home of Miss Calla J. Harrison for a short time and learning something of the Japanese language Miss Oldham and Miss Rioch started a school of their own which later expanded and included a kindergarten. They also had in their homes at all times several Japanese girls whom they cared for and educated. From among these girls came many fine Christian teachers and home-makers.

Receiving an inheritance from an estate in Kentucky, Miss Oldham built a much needed chapel not far from her home. She also secured several summer homes in Karuizawa, a summer rest place, that she might have an income from them with which to assist several charities. She conducted a kindergarten for poor children in the Tanimachi area in Tokyo.

Both Miss Oldham and Miss Rioch taught English and Bible classes for students from Waseda University, and Miss Oldham was exceptionally successful in influencing these young men. Several of her students developed into leaders of Japanese church life. Among them were the late Mr. Yokichi Hirai, who succeeded

Miss Bertha Clawson as head of the Margaret K. Long Girls' School, and the late Mr. Teizo Kawai, who gave outstanding service among the Japanese in California and in his own native Japan.

After her retirement in 1919, Miss Oldham returned to Kentucky, where she lived in Lexington. She died June 26, 1927.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman E. Stevens

(1892 - 1907)

Sherman E. Stevens was born near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and was a graduate of Tri-State Normal at Ada, Ohio, and of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky. He served several churches in Ohio and Kentucky, including historic old Cane Ridge, and was the pastor of the Miles Avenue Church, Cleveland, Ohio, immediately before going to Japan as a missionary in 1892.

Mrs. Stevens (Nina Asbury) was born in Germantown, Kentucky, and after graduating from Augusta College and the School of Pharmacy in Chicago, she took a degree in medicine at the Cleveland Homeopathic College. She and Mr. Stevens were married in June, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were stationed in Tokyo for three years. Then, when it seemed that the Akita mission station would have to be closed, they volunteered to go there. Akita was the center of their activities until they returned to the States in 1907. Mr. Stevens was an enthusiastic evangelist and spent most of his time traveling about the country in this isolated part of Japan, preaching and establishing churches. This strenuous activity eventually broke his health and the Stevenses were forced to leave Japan. Dr. Nina Stevens, meanwhile, had been practicing medicine in a dispensary which she established and had founded the Akita Kindergarten and a most successful mothers' club. These services opened many doors and made friends for Christ in the Akita area. A statement of Dr. Stevens in a letter written in 1898 spoke modestly of their work: "We are plodding along in the old paths, dropping a seed into every available nook and corner. The Lord grant the harvest may soon come."

Returning to the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens settled in Los Angeles where after taking a refresher course in medicine Dr. Nina for five years carried on a clinic in "East Side" Los Angeles, a neighborhood of twenty-six different nationalities. For two years she was visiting doctor to the hospital for The Volunteers of America.

Mr. Stevens never regained his health and died in 1921. The report of his passing in *World Call*, August, 1921, paid tribute to him and to his service: "He was one of the most truly unselfish men who ever served anywhere in the missionary field, and the mark of his gentle Christian spirit still abides with our native Christians in Japan."

In 1926, Dr. Stevens married W. T. Wells. Through their efforts a church was built in the San Fernando Valley where Mr. Wells preached. He died August 4, 1940.

Dr. Nina Stevens Wells continues to practice medicine with her son, Dr. Henry Asbury Stevens, who was born in Akita in 1897. Their address is 1528 No. Curson Ave., Hollywood, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hugo Guy

(1893 - 1907)

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hugo Guy, graduates of Drake University, arrived in Japan late in the fall of 1893, the first living links of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. (The idea of the living link originated with Dr. H. O. Breeden, pastor then of the Central Christian Church, Des Moines, Iowa, from which church the Guys were sent to the field.) Fresh from college with youthful enthusiasm, Mr. and Mrs. Guy brought genuine inspiration to the Japan Mission.

On arrival the Guys went to live in a rambling old Japanese house in the Koishikawa district of Tokyo. There they began the study of the Japanese language.

H. H. Guy's first seven years were spent in evangelistic work. A. McLean said of him that it was his constant preaching which gave him such a command of the language that Japanese themselves, listening to him but not seeing him, thought him one of their own people. He preached in and around Tokyo and also visited the churches in the North. Not only did he preach. He wrote and translated and thus added needed Christian literature for use in Japan.

H. H. Guy's annual report for 1897 tells of his interest in a training school for young men entering the Christian ministry. In September of that year he opened the school in a rented building. Seven young men were enrolled. He reported: "The need for that work had been felt for years but there seemed to be no way to satisfy the need. . . . We had depended on denominational schools for our workers for so long that our work took on a denominational aspect. The ideas that we were desirous of promulgating were neglected and those we were contending against were freely preached in our pulpits. It was felt that we must educate our own men." Frank H. Marshall assisted in that school but was hardly well started in the undertaking when he had to return to America on account of Mrs. Marshall's ill health. Mr. Garst was then living in Tokyo but his health was failing so that the burden of evangelistic work fell on Mr. Guy and the recently begun school had to close.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy left the field at furlough time and for a period of two years Mr. Guy studied at Yale University where he received his doctor's degree. On his return to Japan the Bible school was reopened. Dr. Guy as dean gave several important years of service to the school, which came to be known as Drake Bible College. It was he who persuaded Mr. K. Ishikawa to be associated with him. Mr. Ishikawa was with the school until his death in December, 1930.

Ill health played havoc with the Guys' career in Japan. Mrs. Guy fought in vain against a peculiar headache caused by the trying rays of the sun and in 1907 she and Dr. Guy were forced to return to the United States. Their service to the Japanese continued. Dr. Guy's exceptional use of the Japanese language caused him to be in special favor with government officials and he was able to be of service in many ways through contacts with Japanese in California, where the Guys settled. Dr. Guy taught for some years in the Berkeley Bible Seminary and in the Pacific School of Religion. During World War I, he was adviser to the United States Government in Siberia.

Dr. and Mrs. Guy twice visited Japan in later years. In 1927 they made a special lecture tour, and in 1930-32 Dr. Guy, as a director of research of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, participated in the Laymen's Inquiry both as an investigator and an appraiser.

Though Dr. and Mrs. Guy spent more working years in the homeland than in Japan, their service to the Japanese people was a continuing one. Dr. Guy died on January 30, 1936, leaving his wife and a son and daughter. Mrs. Guy, who makes

her home with her daughter in the Bay District in California, says that she always regretted taking her husband from the field where they were so happy and his influence great. She has always been interested in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Madden

(1895 - 1915)

Milton B. Madden was born in Coshocton, Ohio. When he was about nine years of age, his parents moved to Kansas. He attended Topeka Business College and worked in the auditor's office of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company. He was graduated from Bethany College in 1895.

His wife, Maude Whitmore Madden, was born in Sandwich, Illinois, and moved to Kansas while still a child. She worked in the treasurer's office of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad and entered Bethany College in 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. Madden sailed for Japan as missionaries on September 3, 1895. They were the first Disciple resident missionaries in the city of Fukushima, going there in 1897. In 1898 they moved to Sendai, fifty miles further north. Mr. Madden traveled as an evangelist, preaching in many places in Japan.

In 1911 the Maddens moved to Osaka where Mrs. Madden opened a kindergarten in their home. From it developed the self-supporting Tennoji Kindergarten. She also started the day nursery at Kizukawa Church. The day nursery had to be closed after a short time, but it had a mothers' club which continued to meet regularly as a Bible study group.

In 1915 Mr. and Mrs. Madden withdrew from the Mission to become English teachers in government schools in Osaka. Their home was a center for Bible study classes out of which grew Temma Church, the Temma (later Asahi) English School, the Temma Kindergarten, and other institutions connected with the Osaka Asahi Mission. Their plant was burned during the war. Mr. Madden traveled in the United States raising funds for its rebuilding.

Mrs. Madden wrote several books about Japanese life and was working on another when she died on February 21, 1948. Mr. Madden is now living in Turner, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Marshall

(1896 - 1899)

Frank H. Marshall was born in Nineveh, Indiana. He is a graduate of Butler University and has an M.A. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. from Yale. Mrs. Marshall was born near Garden City, Minnesota, attended Northwestern Christian College, and taught in Minnesota schools. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall went to Japan as missionaries in 1896.

Mr. Marshall was associated with Dr. H. H. Guy in opening a school for the training of ministers in Tokyo. He taught classes in Bible, church history, and New Testament Greek.

When Mrs. Marshall's health made it imperative that they leave Japan, Mr. Marshall taught at the Bible College of Texas Christian University for seven years and then joined President E. V. Zollars in starting Phillips University at Enid,

Oklahoma. Mr. Marshall was dean of Phillips for thirty-four years, teaching as well as carrying the duties of an active pastor. Since his retirement as dean of the university, he has continued to teach a class in New Testament Greek and a young people's Sunday school class of more than one hundred students at the Central Christian Church in Enid.

After regaining her health, Mrs. Marshall was graduated from Texas Christian University and did graduate work in several universities including the University of Chicago. She has taught in Phillips University High School and in other high schools in Oklahoma. She is active in civic and church activities in Enid and teaches the largest Sunday school class in the city. The average attendance is between 115 and 150 business and professional men and women. She has been vice-president general of the National D.A.R. and state delegate to the National Republican Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Pruett

(1896 - 1906)

Both Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Pruett were natives of Tennessee and on their first going to Japan were supported by the churches of that state. They were first located in Shizuoka, a large city in the center of the tea district.

In 1899 they were sent to Osaka with Miss Bertha Clawson to open the mission work there, the mission board feeling that Osaka was a more strategic location. For a time Mr. Pruett served as general evangelist for Japan and made many trips over the country. In 1900 he reported: "Since coming to Japan I have baptized forty persons. My preaching is all done in the Japanese language." In his first year's report, from Shizuoka, he had said: "The greater portion of my time has been given to the study of the language. A person without a speaking command of the language is like a one-legged man in a foot race—the chances are all against him."

On their retirement in 1906, the Puetts made their home in Los Angeles. Since Mr. Pruett's death several years ago, Mrs. Pruett has lived with her youngest son in the suburbs of Los Angeles. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of the Hon. Joseph Ferrington, representative to Congress from Hawaii.

Miss Bertha Clawson

(1898 - 1932)

Bertha Fidelia Clawson was born in Strawn, Kansas, was graduated from Tri-State Normal College (Angola, Indiana) and taught in Indiana. She has done graduate work at Columbia University in New York. In 1898 she went to Japan as a missionary. For six months she stayed in Akita studying the Japanese language and was then stationed in Osaka.

When the Margaret K. Long Girls' School was founded in 1905, Miss Clawson became its president, a post she held until 1922, when she was succeeded by Mr. Yokichi Hirai who had been dean of the school. Under Miss Clawson's leadership the school became known as the best of its kind in the whole empire. Not only was it outstanding academically, but the influence of its evangelistic spirit was widely felt.

From 1922 to 1924 Miss Clawson was at the English school for girls in Osaka, but was recalled to the Margaret K. Long School. Her work this time was chiefly with the graduates of the school. She traveled with her co-worker, Miss Fumiko Takagi, to all parts of Japan, visiting the Margaret K. Long alumnae, who were in many instances the only Christians in their communities. The encouragement given by the visits of Miss Clawson and Miss Takagi was of untold value to these girls and women.

While Miss Clawson was in the United States on furlough in 1931, it became necessary for The United Christian Missionary Society to recall its missionaries from Japan, and Miss Clawson was not able to return for what would normally have been her last term.

In 1935, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Margaret K. Long Girls' School, the faculty, students, alumnae, and P.T.A. of the school sent for Miss Clawson and bore the expense of her traveling and living among them for two years (1935-1937). During this visit, she was honored by the Imperial Household for her long service to Japanese women, receiving a *Recognition* bearing the Imperial seal which remains as a treasure in the archives of the school. During this same time she was among eight Japanese and eight foreigners entertained at the palace of the Imperial Princess Higashi Fushimi. All sixteen of those so honored had spent at least twenty-five years in institutional work among Japanese girls and women.

Miss Clawson is at present making her home with Dr. Nina Stevens Wells at 1528 North Curson Avenue, Hollywood, California. She is active in church work and keeps in vital touch with the work and workers not only in Japan but throughout the world.

In a *World Call* article in 1924, entitled "Her Name is Fidelity," Ben E. Watson said of Miss Clawson: "Her middle name is a barometer to her life. . . . Her life is stamped all over the world as her students have gone to the ends of the earth wearing in their hearts the image of Christ as interpreted by this ambassador of his."

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Arthur Davey

(P. A. Davey: 1899 - 1921)

(Marian Benson Davey: 1906 - 1921)

Percival Arthur Davey was born in Ballart City, Victoria, Australia. He gave up a good position with the Australian railways to educate himself for the ministry and came to the United States for that purpose. He studied at Lexington, Kentucky, graduating in 1897 from the College of the Bible. The following year he secured his degree from Kentucky University, the school later known as Transylvania. Mr. Davey was in a pastorate at Charleston, Indiana, when enlisted by A. McLean and F. M. Rains of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society for service in Japan. He had been an active member of the first Student Volunteer Band of his college and already had a keen desire to go abroad for missionary service.

Mr. Davey went to the field in 1899. He spent a very short time at Akita and then moved to Tokyo where he was to spend some twenty years. During his first term Mr. Davey was a bachelor. He visited Australia during his first furlough and when he returned to Japan in 1906, he brought back with him a charming and talented woman, Marian Benson, also a native of Ballart City, Victoria, to share his life and be the mother of his four children.

Marian Benson was an accomplished musician. In fact, the Daveys were both gifted musically. Mrs. Davey was an excellent pianist. Both the Daveys sang and contributed much to the work through their training of groups and through their solo and duet work.

Mr. W. H. Erskine wrote in the April, 1938, issue of *World Call* of Mr. Davey's work: "Mr. Davey was preeminently a preacher, an orator in both English and Japanese, for his British training gave him fine diction and an excellent flow of phrases which he was able to transfer to his Japanese preaching. He worked among our churches in the North for a short time while at language study, and then went to Tokyo, where he spent twenty years laboring with the churches, the Christians, and students, centering his work in Koishikawa Church and then later in Hongo Church, where he taught a university class of young men. He taught courses in the Bible at our Drake Bible College. His greatest contribution to the work in general in Japan was through his service on the Union Hymn Book Committee. He was an active member of the Japan Sunday School Association and served on the executive committee for years."

On returning from Japan in 1921 the Davey family went first to St. Louis. Then they moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where Mr. Davey was called to preach by the North Street Christian Church. After a few years they returned to Missouri and held pastorates at Bowling Green and Buckner, serving in the latter place until 1937.

The sixteen years Mr. Davey spent in America after he retired from the field were made difficult by the effort to interpret to Americans the doings of the Japanese militarists. As Mr. Erskine wrote: "This lover of the Japanese had his heart made heavy and his mind taxed as he tried to explain the doings of the Japanese militarists in China. He kept saying, 'They are not the Japanese I know, nor the ones Kagawa told about—the 95 per cent peace loving Japanese. . . . Some day they will understand that trade does not follow the bayonet.' " The strain of the first months of the war were too much for Mr. Davey. He died at the Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, February 9, 1938, following the giving of an address on Japan in the Central Christian Church at Kansas City, and was buried in St. Louis. Mrs. Davey makes her home with her son, Kingsley, in St. Louis.

Two brief quotations from this fine missionary couple are well worth remembering: "The life of a missionary is a day of small duties not to be despised." "My richest experience was the oneness in Christian fellowship with friends of another race."

Miss Carrie Goodrich

(1899 - 1900)

Miss Carrie Goodrich was graduated from Hiram College (Hiram, Ohio) in the class of 1896. She was trained for kindergarten work and was supported by the Euclid Avenue Christian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, when she went to Japan as a missionary in September, 1899.

She stayed in the work less than one year, resigning in 1900 to marry a missionary of another board.

Preston B. Hall

(1889 - 1890)

Preston B. Hall was born in Tazewell, Virginia. In May of 1885 he was graduated from Milligan College. In his college vacation periods he did evangelistic work in the Allegheny District, Virginia. During his second vacation he baptized his first converts, five men. One of them was B. A. Abbott, for many years the editor of the *Christian Evangelist*.

Preston B. Hall left a pastorate in Washington, D. C., to go to the mission field. His service in Japan was brief, 1889-90. It was cut short on account of a peculiar nervous affliction, headaches from which the doctor held no hope of recovery in that climate. He came home and had fifty active years as a pastor in southeastern United States.

Mr. Hall has no family. His wife died in January, 1947. Mr. Hall entered the Florida Christian Home September 2, 1933.

Archibald McLean, in *The Foreign Christian Missionary Society*, says that P. B. Hall shared with Eugene Snodgrass the honor of opening our first chapel in Tokyo. That was in 1890.

Speaking recently of those early missionary days, Mr. Hall said: "We were all largely ignorant of the necessary qualifications of a missionary. Much more was needed than enthusiasm." And also: "Perhaps my idealism was more than my reason." Certainly both were more than his health.

Miss Carme Hostetter (Mrs. M. Mosser Smyser)

(1900 - 1905)

Miss Carme Hostetter was a native of Ohio and was graduated from the Ada (Ohio) Normal School, the Nashville (Tennessee) Bible School, and Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. She went to Japan with Mr. W. K. Azbill when he went to establish an independent mission. This he hoped would interest churches which would not contribute to a missionary society but might contribute directly to persons in the field.

After five successful years as an independent missionary in Tokyo, Miss Hostetter joined the work of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society in 1900 and served in Tokyo and Sendai, teaching and working with women's groups. In 1905 she married the Rev. M. Mosser Smyser, a teacher of English in the Osaka Commercial College. Though not connected with the F.C.M.S., Mr. and Mrs. Smyser worked in the Osaka church and had great influence among the students. Mr. Smyser died in Claremont, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Hagin

(1900 - 1922)

Fred E. Hagin was born in Cambridge, Illinois. After graduating from the public schools he passed the Nebraska state examination in pharmacy, but decided to give his life to the ministry. His college work was done at Cotner and Eureka colleges. From 1889 to 1900, when he went to Japan, he preached continuously.

Myrtle E. Willett was born in Montezuma, Iowa, but later lived in South Dakota. Following her marriage to Fred Hagin, in April, 1892, she attended Eureka College with her husband.

The Hagins settled in Tokyo, taking over the oversight of the work of the Hongo Church, near Imperial University. Mr. Hagin's English Bible class in this neighborhood was a great power for good. He wrote in 1900: "The immersion of a young Buddhist priest who had attended my Bible class has proven a power for the gospel. He has been persecuted, disinherited, and banished from home, yet his heart is glad and his face bright." Later the Hagins worked at the Koishikawa Church, where Mr. Teizo Kawai was the pastor.

Mr. Hagin was an untiring evangelist and did much itinerating in the country districts about Tokyo, as well as opening up preaching points in the city itself. One of his greatest joys was the opening up of work on Hachijo Island, some 200 miles off the coast of Japan. When he first visited the island there was but one Christian there. The governor of the island gave him a certificate of welcome to establish Christianity among the people, and a little church was gradually developed. Mr. Hagin continued to visit the island about twice a year as long as he was in Japan. (Though isolated from their fellow Christians for many years, when Hachijo was visited after the close of World War II the church was found to have continued faithful and active, a testimony to the good seed-sowing of Fred Hagin.)

Mrs. Hagin spoke of her work of these years as "mainly teaching and caring for the children." She taught Bible classes for young men and for women and had oversight of women's meetings and of the Sunday school. The Hagin home was a true center of influence through which they entered into the hearts and homes of the Japanese people. There were three Hagin children, who were good "junior missionaries." Later, the older daughter, Edith, served one term in Japan as a missionary in her own right. The younger daughter, Fanny Alice Mayer, is now with the U. S. educational commission in Niigata, Japan. The son, Dan, a doctor, lost his life in an airplane accident.

From the beginning of his residence in Japan, Mr. Hagin was concerned over the slum section of East Tokyo. Finally, as the result of his prayers and the support of those whose hearts he stirred with his own concern, in 1919 East Tokyo Institute was opened, the only piece of social service work of the Disciples in Japan. Mr. Hagin gave himself wholeheartedly to this work which he called "just a practical display of God's love." The institutional church, with its day nursery, its kindergarten, its dispensary, its classes, its worship meetings, and more recently the hospital, has shed its healing light during these years in a very dark section of the great city of Tokyo.

For health reasons the Hagins were compelled to give up their work in Japan. Mr. Hagin was in poor health for many years preceding his death in 1938. Mrs. Hagin passed away in 1939. Their monuments stand in Japan in the enduring work to which they gave the best of their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford S. Weaver

(1900 - 1907)

Clifford S. Weaver was born in Bernadotte, Illinois. He was graduated from Eureka College in June, 1900, and sailed for Japan with Mrs. Weaver in September of the same year.

Gustine Courson was born in Abingdon, Illinois, and attended Knox, Tran-

sylvania, and Eureka colleges. Before marrying Mr. Weaver she represented the Christian Woman's Board of Missions as state secretary for young people's work in the state of Illinois.

After one year in Tokyo in language study, the Weavers were appointed to Osaka. There they engaged in evangelistic work. Both taught some English classes and Mrs. Weaver also taught cooking and sewing classes. It was through their efforts that the Tennoji Church in Osaka was founded.

Mrs. Weaver's health broke in Japan and they were forced to remain at home after their furlough in 1907. Mr. Weaver has served in the pastorate since their return. He was minister of the First Christian Church at McKinney, Texas, for twenty-six years until he retired July 1, 1946. Mrs. Weaver died during the summer of 1942. Mr. Weaver continues to live in McKinney.

As a hobby Mrs. Weaver collected dolls from all parts of the world and was responsible for the practice for some years in many American communities of using a doll festival (a Japanese celebration) "to spread the doctrine of friendliness among the children of the world and by their universal appeal suggest that the human race is fundamentally one in great things as in small." Mrs. Weaver's collection was exhibited in many cities and is now housed in the Historical Museum of Texas State Teachers' College, Denton, Texas. She was the author of several books and poems.

Miss Jessie J. Asbury

(1901 - 1932)

The life of this splendid Christian woman is only one of a great number of illustrations of what a consecrated, patient, industrious, spirit-filled woman can do for the Lord's work when she devotes herself to some worthy task. From the age of fourteen years Jessie J. Asbury resolved to be a foreign missionary if ever the opportunity presented itself. She was born near Germantown, Kentucky. Her earliest schooling was in the home with her mother as teacher. After her mother's death she attended private and public schools until a serious eye trouble made further study impossible. Her education was not as complete as she had longed to make it and she was always troubled with weak eyes.

In 1896 Miss Asbury visited her sister, Dr. Nina Stevens (Mrs. E. S.), at that time one of the missionaries of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society in Japan. Unexpectedly the visit was extended some three years. During that time her health, which had not been the best, was completely restored. What was more, her ability, her fine unselfish spirit, her rare cooperative nature, showed that she was good missionary material and in 1901 she received her appointment to Japan under the F.C.M.S.

Jessie Asbury threw herself into the work with all its intricate and exacting problems. She had industry and enthusiasm. She had youth in her favor. Her relations with her associates were delightful. Step by step she entered the hearts of the Japanese. She was humble but radiant in her approach to the people and was very successful in winning converts to Christianity.

Miss Asbury gave herself to three distinct lines of missionary service: meetings and conferences with the Japanese women; evangelistic work; and kindergarten instruction and management. Through her efforts, and largely by her solicitation, a new kindergarten building was erected in Akita. This school helped to open the doors of homes and hearts of some of the city's best people.

Miss Asbury served in Akita, Sendai, Osaka, and Honjo. Her work was mostly among women and children but she also did some English Bible teaching in classes of students and teachers. The work she liked best, however, was personal work and house-to-house visitation.

Miss Asbury retired in 1933 after five terms of service. She made her home in Los Angeles. There she was busy and helpful among the Japanese. She died on September 9, 1947, at seventy years of age. In her active years Miss Asbury was a living link of the church at Cynthiana, Kentucky.

Miss Edith Wright

(1902 - 1903)

Miss Edith Wright wrote in a letter to friends as she was approaching Osaka on November 15, 1902: "I am at my journey's end. I have had a royal welcome. There is no name for such hospitality in Indiana or Ohio. In a few days I shall begin my studies in earnest, with a prayer for health and strength and consecration and wisdom."

Miss Wright is a missionary of whom we find almost no record. She went to Japan in 1902 and returned in 1903 because of ill health. She died several years ago. A friend who met her in the twenties found her engaged in some kind of welfare work of a rescue nature. She always kept as a goal: To help some poor soul today.

Miss Rose Theresa Armbruster

(1903 - 1932)

Rose T. Armbruster was born and grew up in Springfield, Illinois. She attended Hiram College at Hiram, Ohio, and taught in public schools until 1903 when she first went to Japan as a missionary. Her first furlough was spent in study at the Bible Teachers' Training School in New York and her second furlough in graduate study at Columbia University.

Miss Armbruster's particular talent was in languages. Her command of English was exceptional, and she learned Japanese in a very short time, mastering the written as well as the spoken language.

Her first four years in Japan were spent in Tokyo and Osaka. She was next stationed in Akita, where she stayed until 1919. Reports of her work during these years reveal busy and enthusiastic days—making evangelistic trips through the country districts, working with the Japanese Bible women, serving a Temperance Band, and leading in Sunday school and Christian Endeavor work. A firm believer in the need of training for Sunday school teachers, she organized a city Sunday School Association in Akita and served as its president.

After another brief period in Tokyo, ill health necessitated Miss Armbruster's return to the United States in 1923. She returned to Japan in 1926 and was stationed at Osaka. There she taught in the English night school for girls and worked with the kindergartens and mothers' clubs. When the Kizukawa Kindergarten was forced to close, the mothers' club continued to meet regularly in her home and under her guidance.

Miss Armbruster returned to the United States in 1932 and retired in 1933. Until failing health prevented, she spoke frequently in the churches about Japan and carried on a voluminous correspondence with her Japanese friends through which she continued to counsel and inspire them. For a time she made her home with her sister in Denver, Colorado. She is now living at the California Christian Home, San Gabriel, California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erskine (1904 - 1933)

William Hugh Erskine was born in Pittsburgh and attended public schools there. For five years before entering Bethany College, he worked in a law office and went to school at night. He was graduated from Bethany in 1902 with highest honors.

After graduate work at the University of Chicago, Mr. Erskine became a member of the faculty of Bethany College for two years. He next accepted the pastorate of a Pittsburgh church as preparation for missionary service.

Mrs. Erskine (Virginia Stewart), daughter of a pioneer evangelist, J. T. H. Stewart, was born in Perry Depot, Ohio, attended high school in Portland, Indiana, and Findlay, Ohio, and was graduated from Bethany College in 1904, the Greek orator of her class. She was ordained to the ministry in Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Erskine were married in 1904 and sailed for Japan soon after the wedding. For several years they served in the Akita district. Then moving to Osaka, a city of two and a half million people, they devoted their energies for twenty-one years to organizing churches and schools. During this time Mr. Erskine acquired a reputation for his knowledge of Japanese customs, traditions, and language. His books *Japanese Customs, Their Origin and Value* and *Japanese Festivals and Calendar Lore* have been considered authoritative in their fields.

Stressing the importance of self-support for these institutions, Mr. Erskine was instrumental in establishing three churches and two schools, the Osaka Christy Institute and the Tennoji Kindergarten. He was active also in civic affairs and helped Osaka city experts with such problems as adjusting American-built cars for left-hand traffic.

When the depression forced The United Christian Missionary Society to recall its Japan missionaries, the Erskines accepted the pastorate of the Uhrichville Christian Church (Uhrichville, Ohio) where they served for eight and a half years. Mr. Erskine refers to this period as "days of adjustment as well as days blessed in service."

Before World War II was declared, Mr. Erskine was approached by the F.B.I. in Washington to serve as a translator, but refused to do so, feeling he would be using his knowledge of the Japanese language against the Japanese. After the war began, the call came again and he accepted, in March, 1942. He also served many Nisei through weekly meetings in which he interpreted educational and propagandistic films from and about Japan.

Just before the war, the Missionaries' Mutual Aid Association in Japan, to save its funds from being frozen, drafted Mr. Erskine to his former position as secretary-treasurer. This work was carried on by mail for eight years as a service to his fellow missionaries in Japan.

Since the close of the war, Mr. Erskine has been giving half time in the translation department of the National Institute of Health in Washington. The Erskines live at 6519 Medwick Drive, Hampshire Knolls, Hyattsville P.O., Maryland.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Delos McCoy

(1904 - 1942)

Rollin Delos McCoy was born on a farm near Gerlaw, Illinois, where he attended public and high schools. He was graduated from Eureka College in 1903 and spent the next year in Union Seminary, New York. He went to Japan as a missionary in 1904, and during his first two furloughs studied at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago where he received a master's degree in 1913.

Marie Jackson was born near Sidell, Illinois. After attending local schools, she studied three years in Eureka College. She also attended the Union Missionary Training Institute in Brooklyn, New York, to further prepare herself for the life work to which she had looked forward since childhood. She married Mr. McCoy shortly before they sailed for Japan in September, 1904.

The McCoy's made their home in Tokyo where Mr. McCoy taught in Drake Bible College. On Dr. H. H. Guy's return to the United States in 1907, he was made dean of the school. In 1906 the Bible College was expanded to include a Middle School. Mr. McCoy's close association with the institution continued until 1920. In 1923 the Bible College became affiliated with the Theological School of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. McCoy became the Disciple representative. He continued on the faculty until he left Japan in 1942. From 1907 to 1927 he served as mission treasurer and from 1925 until 1942 as mission secretary.

Mrs. McCoy used her musical ability in the functions of the Bible College and in the training of young ministers. She aided greatly in the success and growth of the Nakazato Kindergarten and later became the missionary in connection with the Mary Rioch Kindergarten. She made a specialty of health programs for children and was especially interested in details of diet and hygiene.

Mrs. McCoy was also active in union work in Tokyo, serving in various capacities in the social program of the W.C.T.U., the P.T.A. of the American School, the Tokyo Union Church, and the Leper Society. She made a considerable study of Japanese folk-lore and fairy tales and translated much of this material into English. This work had to be left behind and was destroyed in the bombing of Tokyo.

When most of the Disciple missionaries were recalled during the depression, the McCoy's were permitted to remain and carried an unusually heavy load of responsibility and work among the churches. Mr. McCoy had the task of keeping in touch with the churches, visiting the mission stations frequently, and encouraging and counseling with the Japanese leaders. Mrs. McCoy taught in the Margaret K. Long Girls' School.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy remained in Japan until after the outbreak of the recent war. They were permitted, however, to live in one of the mission residences until repatriated in the summer of 1942 on the S. S. "Gripsholm." They were the last of the Japan Mission to return to the States.

The McCoy's were retired in September, 1943, and made their home near Gerlaw, Illinois. Mrs. McCoy died on August 30, 1949, survived by Mr. McCoy and their three sons, Weldon, John Hillis, and Scribner.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas à Becket Young

(Stella Lewis Young: 1905 - 1941)

(Thomas à Becket Young: 1912 - 1941)

Thomas à Becket Young was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He studied law at Jefferson Law School, Louisville, Kentucky, but after meeting Stella Lewis, a missionary candidate, decided to be a missionary. Miss Lewis, who was a Kentuckian and had studied at Transylvania College and the Kentucky School of Medicine, went to Japan in 1905. Mr. Young studied for the ministry at Transylvania College and the College of the Bible in Lexington, Kentucky, and then took a pastorate for practical experience.

When Miss Lewis returned to the United States at the end of her first term in Japan, spent in Osaka, she and Mr. Young were married and went together to Japan, in 1912. After language study they went to Fukushima, the first resident missionaries there. They served the church in that city and several outstations. A great deal of the credit for the fine group of Christians in this area goes to the evangelistic planning and leadership of Mr. Young. Aside from their church work, in which they had the help of the Japanese pastor and Bible women, they engaged in various civic activities. Mrs. Young had a cooking class which enlisted many wives of prominent citizens in the city, and Mr. Young taught in the Higher Commercial College.

In 1923 Mr. and Mrs. Young were transferred to Tokyo where they continued until 1941. During a furlough in 1925-1926 both studied at Yale. In Tokyo Mr. Young assisted Mr. Tadashi Tominaga in Sei Gakuin, the school for boys. One of his outstanding contributions to the Christian movement was a period of service as chairman of the board of the Tokyo Union Church, an English-speaking congregation for business people and missionaries. Mr. Young was active in interdenominational work, but his own mission claimed his first loyalty always. He was secretary-treasurer of the mission for many years and served on the general committee which had charge of the work of the Japan Mission of Disciples of Christ up to the war period.

After the Youngs returned to the United States in 1941, Mr. Young held pastorates in Falls City, Nebraska, Ensley, Alabama, and Selma, Alabama, where he served until his death on February 24, 1949. Ill health had kept him from his pulpit since November, 1948. Mrs. Young continues to live at Selma.

Miss Mary Frances Lediard (Mrs. Robert A. Doan)

(1906 - 1923, 1937 - 1939)

Mary Frances Lediard was born in Hillsburg, Ontario, Canada. While she was still small her father became pastor of the church at Owen Sound, Ontario. There she attended public school and the Collegiate Institute. Upon graduation from Toronto Normal School she taught for several years and went to Japan in 1906.

From 1906 to 1920, Miss Lediard was associated with the Margaret K. Long Girls' School. In addition to teaching English, music, and Bible, she served at various times as secretary, treasurer, and (during Miss Clawson's furlough) acting president of the school.

From 1918 to 1923 she participated in an extensive evangelistic program throughout the city of Akita and surrounding towns. In Akita, too, she was largely instrumental in establishing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This was one thing in which all church women could unite and it became the first piece of interdenominational women's work to be done in the city.

Miss Lediard married R. A. Doan in 1923. During 1923-1925 they traveled in India, China, the Philippine Islands, Paraguay, and Argentina, doing special work for the United Society. In 1925 they settled in Columbus, Ohio, where they lived until Mr. Doan's death in 1937. The Doan home was always open as a haven for lonely foreign students; missionaries' children made it a second home; and missionaries and friends of missions found there rest and inspiration and the fellowship of kindred spirits.

After Mr. Doan's passing, Mrs. Doan returned to Tokyo as a volunteer missionary and worked with Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa and at the Margaret K. Long Girls' School. She acted as hostess of the Kagawa Fellowship House, helped in the work of the Koishikawa Church, and was especially interested in the nurses in the cooperative hospital.

Elected vice-president of The United Christian Missionary Society in 1939, Mrs. Doan returned to the United States and served the Society in Indianapolis until her retirement in 1949. She continues to make Indianapolis her home, serving the missionary cause in many ways, and engaging actively in various phases of interdenominational women's work.

Miss Rose Ruetta Johnson

(1906 - 1912)

Rose Ruetta Johnson, daughter of J. W. Johnson, a Missouri preacher, was born at Walnut City, Appanoose County, Iowa. She lived most of her growing years in Vernon County, Missouri. She graduated from William Woods College where she did extra work in Bible, English, and psychology. It was while she was a student at the Missouri State Teacher's College at Warrensburg that she became a volunteer for mission work. After three more years of preparation she was commissioned to Japan.

Miss Johnson spent her whole time of service in the Northwestern Prefecture. The first two years were in Akita, then two years in Sendai, and two years in Fukushima. In Fukushima she had no missionary associates. She taught English and Bible classes and helped in other phases of work. In Sendai she gave sympathetic help to the Christian Union Orphanage.

In 1918 Rose Johnson married Jesse S. Calderwood of Wellsburg, West Virginia. Since her marriage she has lived at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and has worked as a lay member in the Christian Churches of Beaver Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Andrew McCorkle

(1906 - 1911)

Raymond A. McCorkle was born in Cortland, Ohio. He was educated in Warren High School, Ohio State University, and Hiram College. Mabel Spidell, who became Mrs. McCorkle, was born in Akron, Ohio. She was educated at the Akron High School and Hiram College. Reading about missions gave Mr. McCorkle his first missionary inspiration. Upon graduation from Hiram, Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle left for Japan, arriving in October, 1906.

After two years of work in Osaka, Mr. McCorkle was ordered home for his health. After six months in America he was able to return and take up his work with renewed vigor. He was a linguist of unusual ability and in his short period in Japan learned to preach freely and well in Japanese. He worked steadily and patiently for the growth of the church and for a greater degree of Christian stewardship. Mrs. McCorkle was active in women's work and was enthusiastic about Bible school work.

The promising service of this able couple was cut short by Mrs. McCorkle's ill health. Her continued illness caused their return to America. She died some years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Robinson

(1907 - 1924)

As a soldier in the Kansas Volunteer Infantry returning from the Philippine Insurrection, Charles E. Robinson spent a few days at Hong Kong and Yokohama. In 1907 he returned to Japan as a missionary.

Mr. Robinson was born in Greenville, Illinois, received his high school education in Iola, Kansas, and Joplin, Missouri, and in 1907 received both the A.M. degree from Missouri State University and the B.D. degree from the Bible College of Missouri. From boyhood Charles Robinson was active in the work of the church and during his student days preached regularly.

Essie Forsythe was born in Pawnee City, Nebraska, and attended high school in Lincoln, Nebraska, and Joplin, Missouri. Later she was graduated from Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, and studied at Missouri State University. For five years she taught in Joplin public schools and was active in Sunday school and Christian Endeavor activities. She married Mr. Robinson in 1907 and in that same year they went to Japan.

They spent their first term in Sendai and after their first furlough were transferred to Osaka. During the furlough they studied at the University of Chicago, Mrs. Robinson taking a course in kindergarten work to prepare herself further for her mission work. At Sendai, they engaged in evangelistic work. Mr. Robinson began the work in several outstations and Mrs. Robinson had Bible classes for the women and girls. At Osaka both engaged in English teaching. Mr. Robinson was on the staff of the Christy Institute, an English night school for young people, and had oversight of the evangelistic work of the station. Mrs. Robinson supervised the Kizukawa Kindergarten from 1916-1918, and worked with the women and girls at Kizukawa and in the Tamade area of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were in Japan until 1924. After their furlough at that time ill health prevented their return. Until 1928 they hoped to be able to return to Japan but had to abandon the plan.

Mr. Robinson accepted the pastorate of a church in Mokane, Missouri, which he held from 1928 to 1937. In March, 1937, the Robinsons went to a pastorate in Holden, Missouri, where they are now.

At the annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans of Missouri for the past eighteen years, Mr. Robinson has served as Department Chaplain.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. McCall

(1908 - 1930)

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. McCall went to Japan as missionaries in 1908. Mr. McCall had received the B.L. degree from Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, in 1905 and the B.D. from the Bible College of Missouri in 1907, and had studied at the Bible Teachers' Training School in New York. Later, in 1926, he received the B.D. degree from Oberlin College.

Cora Campbell McCall, who was born at Joliet, Illinois, had been educated at Pomona (California) College and the University of California, where she received the B.L. degree in 1901. She spent two years at the Bible Teachers' Training School. She was baptized as a member of the Christian Church by her husband in 1908.

With the exception of a short time in Osaka and a year in language study in Tokyo, the McCalls lived in Akita from 1908 to 1930. During these years Mr. McCall worked as a colporteur, evangelist, and teacher, as well as helping improve the standard of dairying throughout the district.

Two of the McCalls' four children died in Akita because adequate medical attention was not available. Their resting place in the little cemetery in Akita is cared for to this day by the people of the church and continues to bear witness to the community.

In 1930 Mr. and Mrs. McCall resigned from The United Christian Missionary Society and joined the Congregationalist Mission. From 1930 to 1934 they were engaged in rural work at Niigata. In 1935 they moved to Micronesia where Mr. McCall became principal of the Micronesian Training School on the Island of Kusaie. In 1940 they returned to the United States and accepted the pastorate of a church in Ashland, Oregon, where they stayed for five years, moving at the end of that time to a pastorate in Spearfish, South Dakota.

Their son, Field, was graduated from Chicago Theological Seminary in 1938 and is a minister of the Congregational Church in Forest Grove, Oregon. Their daughter, Frances, is now Mrs. Charles E. Hudson, and lives in Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Place

(1908 - 1913)

Alfred W. Place was born in Bowling Green, Ohio. He graduated from Bethany College in 1899, attended Butler University in 1899, and was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1902. Mr. Place's first pastorate was in Akron. Then for five years he was pastor of the Bellevue Christian Church in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There he learned that baseball could be made a means to glorify God, for during the first season when he played on and coached the amateur championship baseball team of all Pittsburgh, seven of the players joined the church.

Mary Graham Place was born in Kentland, Indiana. She attended both Butler University and the University of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Place went to Japan in 1908. They were located in Tokyo. Mr. Place went out to teach in Sei Gakuin. He lectured in Waseda and Keio universities. He coached the first successful baseball teams in Japan and through that activity had helpful contacts with many young men.

Mr. Place was much interested in union work and made a great effort to secure the establishment of a union theological college in Japan. A 25,000 word report compiled by Mr. and Mrs. Place on the necessity of union effort in establishing a self-perpetuating Christianity in Japan was used by John R. Mott in conducting an interdenominational conference on this subject in Tokyo.

Mrs. Place founded the kindergarten on the compound of the Margaret K. Long school. In this connection she had ample opportunity to get to know the mothers and visit in their homes. In writing of Japanese calls Mrs. Place has said: "Let me only say this—that of all the many pleasures to enjoy, to me one of the greatest is the making of Japanese calls. In spite of the aching feet and stiff knees . . . Miss Clawson and I have always returned happy and feeling more than ever that life is worth while, and that life in Japan, for us, is more especially worth while than life anywhere else."

The Places did not return to Japan after their first furlough in 1913. For a number of years Mr. Place was Indiana representative of the Fidelity Investment Association of Wheeling, West Virginia. During that period he lectured extensively on Japan. Now Mr. and Mrs. Place are on a farm near Mooresville, Indiana. Mr. Place is very active in the Farm Bureau and continues to speak on Japan. Mrs. Place has suffered from arthritis for several years. That has tied her to her home. The three Place children are happy and successful: Graham is an artist, Robert is a consulting engineer, and Alta, the Tokyo-born daughter, is married and the mother of two sons.

Miss Edith Parker

(1909 - 1923)

Edith Parker was born in Emerson, Missouri, and received her early education in the public schools of Carrollton, Missouri. She taught in the public schools of Missouri, in the State Normal College, William Woods College, and the University of Missouri, from which she received the degree of B.S. in Education. She went to Japan as a missionary in November, 1909.

Miss Parker taught in the Margaret K. Long Girls' School in Tokyo, having begun teaching English classes there almost immediately upon her arrival in Japan. Her home economics department was recognized as a model by the Japanese Government, and teachers in government schools were sent to study her methods and equipment. Her missionary work was characterized by a deep devotion to the Japanese people, a remarkable will power and tenacity, and a great capacity for friendship.

Miss Parker died of smallpox at Kobe, Japan, on January 13, 1923, as she was returning to Tokyo from a vacation in China. At the time of her death she had just been called to be dean of the home economics department of the new Tokyo Woman's Christian College, to which she was to have gone in April, 1924.

It was largely due to Miss Parker's vision and untiring efforts that the Margaret K. Long School acquired its beautiful and useful new buildings erected in 1922, whose dedication at commencement time, 1923, she was not to see. She supervised the construction to the last detail, eager that the money given for this purpose be wisely used. One of the first public gatherings in the new chapel was that for the final service for Miss Parker, when the room was filled with students, alumnæ, and friends who came to pay honor to her.

The passing of Edith Parker cut short an outstanding missionary service. Few missionaries have given themselves with greater self-forgetfulness to their task or found greater joy in doing it. Mr. R. A. Doan wrote at the time of her going: "When the news came we thought of her death as a tragedy . . . from which Christian work in Japan would have difficulty in recovering. But now that we pause in an attempt to get a true perspective, we are aware that back of the grief which we cannot assuage is the realization of her triumphant spirit which was so manifest through the years. That spirit transformed other lives. Her life contained in full measure 'the contagion of a triumphant spirit.' "

Miss Gretchen Garst

(1912 - 1925)

Gretchen Garst was born in Akita, Japan, one of the four children of Laura and Charles E. Garst, pioneer Disciple missionaries. She was educated in Iowa and Tokyo schools and at Drake University and returned to the land of her birth as a missionary in 1912.

The intimate knowledge of Japanese language, thought, and customs, which Miss Garst gained during her childhood was a great advantage in her work with the Japanese women. She did outstanding work in the kindergarten at Akita and later (after 1923) in Fukushima. She organized the graduate children and mothers of the children into clubs and was largely responsible for establishing the high standards of kindergartens in Japan.

After her return to the United States in 1925, Miss Garst worked in the field of parent education in connection with schools and settlements in Chicago. In recent years she has been in poor health. For some years she lived at New Hampton, Iowa. She is now located in Des Moines.

Writing recently of her work in Japan as compared with that of her father and mother, Miss Garst said: "Changes involved in being a 'second generation missionary' are indicative of the changing responsibilities in the growth of the Christian church in Japan. When I took up work in Akita, leadership was increasingly in the hands of the Japanese people. The head kindergartner was always as highly trained as was available in Japan. The kindergarten mothers' club was headed by capable mothers with ability to guide its activities. There was the development of the graduate group in an organization called 'The Second Mile Club,' and the start of an endowment fund that looked toward increasing self-support. The spirit of interdenominational cooperation was fostered. The chief task of the kindergarten at all times was, of course, to increase among the Japanese the understanding of Christianity and the church."

Miss Winifred Brown (Mrs. William Lee)

(1913 - 1918)

Winifred Brown, a graduate of Carlton College, Bonham, Texas, served for one term as a teacher of music at the Margaret K. Long Girls' School in Tokyo. Miss Brown saw in music a genuine evangelistic agency, and her students still speak appreciatively of her spiritual contribution to their lives. During the five years she was in Tokyo she was also in charge of the Takinogawa Kindergarten.

Returning to the United States in 1918, Miss Brown married William Lee and they made their home in Arizona. During the succeeding years Mrs. Lee did considerable writing and was a contributor to several magazines and newspapers.

Following Mr. Lee's death in 1939, Mrs. Lee became assistant superintendent of the Juliette Fowler Home for Children in Dallas, Texas. After a short time she took a position as secretary to the superintendent of the Texas School for the Blind, in Austin, retiring after three years. She now makes her home at 604 Connelly Street, Clovis, New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Loreley David Oliphant

(1914 - 1920)

Loreley David Oliphant was born in Northboro, Iowa. After graduation from Tarkio College and Drake University, he was pastor for two and a half years at East Side Christian Church in Denver.

Katherine Goodwin Oliphant was born in Grand Junction, Iowa. She received her education in the Des Moines schools, Drake University, and the University of Chicago. She and Mr. Oliphant were married before they took the church in Denver.

They went to Japan as missionaries in 1914. During their first term they studied the language and were identified with both the evangelistic and educational work. They lived in both Akita and Tokyo. They were unable to remain in Japan longer than one term because of the climate, and returned to the United States and pastoral work here. Mr. Oliphant taught at Phillips University during 1935-37. He next served pastorates in Kansas until his death at Atwood, Kansas, January 3, 1948. Mrs. Oliphant filled the pulpit for seven months after his death and still lives in Atwood.

The Oliphants have two children. Esther, the wife of Major U. S. McConnell of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, is living in Hawaii. Loreley David, Jr., is a radio engineer with KTUL in Tulsa.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Lee

(1916 - 1918)

Among the missionaries who served for a very short time in Japan were Dr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Lee. Frederic Lee, a Kansan, was graduated from the University of Kansas, and then went to Yale University where he took his master's and doctor's degrees. He married Edna Stewart, a Canadian.

The Lees went to Japan in 1916, Dr. Lee to teach in Sei Gakuin. During their short time there, while they were hard at work at language study, Dr. Lee preached in many places and lectured to many groups of young people.

Dr. and Mrs. Lee returned to America in 1918. Dr. Lee is an able economist. As an economist he has rendered valuable service to the government both at home and abroad, particularly in the Far East. He is the author of a number of books in the field of money and banking. Since 1929 he has been a professor of economics at the University of Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Lee make their home at Urbana, Illinois. They have three children.

Miss Ada Calista Scott

(1916 - 1924)

Miss Ada Calista Scott was born at Iowa City, and had her grade and high school education at Maxwell, Iowa. She was a granddaughter of Norman Dunshee, a pioneer educator who taught in Hiram College and was a member of the first faculty of Drake University. At Drake University Miss Scott received a kindergarten teacher's certificate and her B.E. and B.S. degrees. Before going to Japan she taught in the elementary schools at Kelly and Nevada, Iowa, and in the high school at Granger, Iowa. Miss Scott was active in Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, and in the work of the C.W.B.M.

In the fall of 1916 Ada Scott left for mission service in Japan. She was located in Tokyo and there took up and continued the work that Miss Mary Rioch had done in primary school and kindergarten. She also fell heir to the evangelistic work left by Miss Oldham.

Miss Scott befriended many girls and saw them advance through primary and high school to places of usefulness in society. One of these was going to be sold by her family to recoup their fortunes. Miss Scott bought the little girl, the women of the Hillcrest Church in Toronto immediately undertook to reimburse her, and the Christian Church women of Ontario said, "We'll be responsible for her education." This girl is today the capable wife of a Christian pastor.

Miss Scott, when once laughingly accused by some of her friends of being slow, thoughtfully replied: "I am not really slow but I truly am deliberate." Perhaps that deliberateness helped make Miss Scott a good teacher, for a good teacher she was. In addition to the work mentioned above she did some teaching of English and Bible at the Margaret K. Long Girls' School. On her return to America she taught general science for twenty years in the high school at Chariton, Iowa. Miss Scott died at Des Moines on October 9, 1946.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben E. Watson

(1918 - 1924)

Ben E. Watson, a native of Virginia, is a graduate of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky. Mrs. Watson, a Kentuckian, is a graduate of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. They went to Japan in 1918 and were located in Tokyo where, after language study, Mr. Watson was assigned to work in Sei Gakuin, the boys' middle school. He remained at the middle school until 1924 when ill health forced the Watsons to return to the United States. During these years

in Tokyo Mrs. Watson conducted a Bible class for girls and Mr. Watson conducted one for boys. Mr. Watson also helped in the work of the East Tokyo Institute.

The Watsons were fortunate in being able to continue their work with the Japanese even though they had had to leave Japan. Mr. Watson was asked to become superintendent of the work among Orientals on the Pacific Coast. Setting up his offices in Los Angeles, he administered the various activities of the institutional and church work among the Orientals of Los Angeles and surrounding areas. In connection with this work he spoke frequently in American churches, taught in religious education summer conferences, and took part in conferences of the Japanese young people.

In 1927 the Watsons moved to Berkeley in order to assist the church there with their building plan. They gave up work with the Japanese in 1929 to accept the pastorate of the Christian Church at Lodi. Mr. Watson and his congregation fostered a church for the small group of Japanese Christians in the community, helping to pay the salary of a Japanese pastor. From Lodi, the Watsons moved to the pastorate of the Central Christian Church of Pasadena, and in 1945 to the pastorate of the University Christian Church of Berkeley, near the campus of the University of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson have one daughter, Ruth, who was born in Japan and is now a high school teacher, and one son, Keene, who is a physician, a graduate of Vanderbilt and Tulane medical schools, and who is planning to go to the Belgian Congo in 1950 as a medical missionary.

In September, 1949, Mr. Watson became regional representative of the National Benevolent Association for the Northeastern Area.

Miss Jewel Irene Palmer

(1918 - 1929)

Jewel Irene Palmer was born in Macon County, Missouri, and attended public schools in Columbia, Missouri. Following her graduation from Missouri State University in 1916, she taught home economics in Missouri for two years. She went to Japan as a missionary in 1918.

Miss Palmer was located in Tokyo until 1920 when she was assigned to teach English in Christy Institute at Osaka. Her keen sense of humor and understanding heart made her especially popular with young people in both Tokyo and Osaka and she was always surrounded by an interested group. She sang well and gave generously of her talent to the music-loving Japanese people.

In 1922 Miss Palmer returned to the United States to take her master's degree at Columbia University (1924) and then was made head of the home economics department of the Margaret K. Long Girls' School in Tokyo. She did not confine her work to the Margaret K. Long School, however, but found many ways of serving young people outside the school itself. One of her most interesting and fruitful projects was a Bible class for girls from the nearby government sericultural school, which she conducted with the aid of a Japanese teacher. To interest and hold these girls meant a real triumph—first, because the authorities were opposed and discouraged attendance; and second, because the girls returned to their country districts to teach silkworm raising and thus had an opportunity to carry the Christian message to many remote communities.

In January, 1929, Miss Palmer returned to the United States because of the

serious illness of her mother. Until 1933 she was director of young people's missionary organizations in Missouri. From 1933 to 1939 she was resident secretary of a Y.W.C.A. in Pittsburgh. From 1939 till her death in 1949, she was chairman of the home economics department of Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma. During the war (1942-45) Miss Palmer obtained a leave of absence from Phillips to work in Japanese relocation camps in Arkansas.

She died at her home in Enid, March 21, 1949, after an illness of several months.

Miss Edith Hagin

(1919 - 1924)

Edith Hagin went with her parents to Japan as a small child. She received her early schooling in the school for American children in Tokyo. She grew up in the Hongo Church in Tokyo where her parents served for many years, and here made the good confession and was baptized by her father. Her close association with the Japanese people from childhood and the influence of the Hagin home made it natural for her to consider Japan as her home and for the service of the Japanese people to have first claim upon her heart.

Edith Hagin returned to the United States for study and was graduated from Los Angeles State Normal School. She taught for a time in California and then, in 1919, went to Japan for missionary service. Remembering much of her knowledge of Japanese, she completed her language study in one year and in 1920 joined the faculty of the Margaret K. Long School. Her skill as a teacher, combined with her fluency in the language, made her work most productive in the lives of the girls who studied with her during her term in the school.

Miss Hagin returned to America in 1924. She married J. D. Francis and settled in California. The Francises had four sons. Mr. Francis has passed away and Mrs. Francis is living in Bellflower, California.

Miss Bertha Douglas

(1920 - 1925)

Bertha Douglas was born in St. Clear County, Missouri. After graduating from a California normal school, she attended Eugene Bible University where she graduated in 1919. In preparation for service in Japan she attended the College of Missions for the school year of 1919-1920, going to Japan in 1920.

Miss Douglas was well equipped for service as she had already had five years of teaching experience in the public schools of Fresno, California. After two years in language school in Japan she was appointed to be in charge of the Kizukawa and Tennoji kindergartens in Osaka. These were two very different kindergartens. The former was filled with children from industrial homes and the latter with children from the prosperous middle class.

Handicapped by ill health during most of her years in Japan, Miss Douglas had a hard struggle. She gave of her best, however, and was always busy in the kindergartens, in mothers' meetings, in alumni meetings, and in calling in the homes. She also assisted in English teaching at the Christy Institute in Osaka.

It was a great disappointment to Miss Douglas that sickness forced her to resign when she came home on furlough in 1925. For four and a half years after her return she helped with the Japanese work in San Bernardino. Among those she saw baptized there was Eizo Sakamoto, now assistant pastor at Greeley, Colorado. Miss Douglas was happy to see such growth in the Japanese Christians in the community at San Bernardino that they could take over the financial responsibility of a Japanese pastor to succeed her.

Miss Douglas taught for a time in California schools but ill health forced her to give up her work. She now resides in Santa Cruz, California, and is active in the Garfield Park Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boone Hunter

(Joseph B. Hunter: 1920 - 1926)

(Mary C. Hunter: 1922 - 1926)

Joseph Boone Hunter was born in Allen, Texas, one of the younger sons of a large family. He attended North Texas State Normal College and received his A.B. degree from Transylvania College in 1916 and his M.A. from Vanderbilt University in 1920. During his student years he took time off to serve as a Y.M.C.A. worker and as a chaplain with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I.

Mr. Hunter went to Japan in 1920 and spent two years in the language school in Tokyo. While a student there he met Miss Mary Cleary, an Ohio girl who was with the Methodist Episcopal Mission. They were married in March, 1923. After a honeymoon in Korea, the Hunters were located at Akita.

Mrs. Hunter had been graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1916 and had taught for several years. She had done graduate work at Texas University and at the University of Chicago. She went to Japan in 1922, and was assigned to teach in a Methodist girls' college in Nagasaki. Her service there was cut short by her marriage.

While Mr. Hunter taught, Mrs. Hunter made their home a center of Christian culture, cared for their two children, both born in Japan, and worked in the church and with the mothers' clubs.

After their furlough in 1925-26, the Hunters did not return to Japan, but settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, where Mr. Hunter became pastor of the Pulaski Heights Christian Church and taught at Little Rock Junior College and in the University of Arkansas Extension School.

Mr. Hunter spent the summer of 1934 in the Orient studying conditions in Manchuria after the Japanese invasion of 1932, as a preparation for teaching a course in the history of the Far East. In 1939 he was requested by the Japanese Disciple pastors to return to Japan. He and Mrs. Hunter were in Seattle ready to sail when their passports were cancelled by the Government because of threatening international conditions. After several months, Mr. Hunter was able to sail alone, leaving his family on the West Coast. He remained in Japan until 1941 shortly before war broke out between Japan and the United States. Before leaving the Orient, he visited Disciple mission stations in China and had a conference with Japanese officials in Occupied China.

After the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hunter was assigned by The United Christian Missionary Society to work with the Japanese Christian Church in Los Angeles and assist in every way possible the Americans of Japanese descent and

their parents during the tragic days when they were being sent to detention camps. He was later appointed by the Government to be assistant director of the Japanese Relocation Center at Rohwer, Arkansas. When the relocation program was well under way, the U.C.M.S. called him to Indianapolis as national director of world order. After two years he resigned to become professor of religion in Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia. Mrs. Hunter is a teacher of English in the college.

Of their two children, John C. has completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree at Harvard University and expects to teach, and Betty Lu has been graduated with A.B. and B.S. degrees from Texas State College for Women and is an occupational therapist in the Veterans' Hospital in Richmond, Virginia.

Miss Helen L. Richey

(1920 - 1932)

Helen L. Richey was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1913 and later studied for one year at Florida State College for Women. Prior to attending the College of Missions in 1919-20, she taught in several high schools.

Miss Richey went to Japan in 1920. A conscientious student, she made excellent progress in learning the language during her first two years in language school. From 1922 to 1925 she worked in Fukushima in evangelism and teaching. One of her classes which she especially enjoyed was a part of the Government Normal School for Girls. After her furlough in 1926, she joined the staff of the Margaret K. Long Girls' School in Tokyo, as a teacher and an adviser in Y.W.C.A. activities.

Miss Richey returned to the United States on furlough in 1932 and because of the withdrawal of missionaries from Japan, remained. She taught for a while at Leon High School in Tallahassee, Florida, while doing research at Florida State College for women, and then taught for two years at Pikeville College for Women, now Florida State University, where she took her M.A. in 1936. During her years of teaching she has attended summer schools at Columbia University, Iowa State College, U. S. Testing Co. (Hoboken, N. J.), and the University of Tennessee, specializing in the field of textiles. She is helping to develop a textile research laboratory at Florida State University.

Miss Richey has engaged in many activities of the Capital Christian Church in Tallahassee since its founding, in the church school, the choir, the women's council, and the business women's guild. She is also active in community interdenominational projects. Her home is in Miami, where her mother, two brothers, and a sister also live.

Miss Clara Crosno (Mrs. Joseph Ahlstrom)

(1921 - 1922)

Clara Crosno, a native of Oklahoma, graduated from Phillips University at Enid and then went to the College of Missions for preparation for foreign missionary service. After completing a school year there, she sailed for Japan in September, 1921.

Miss Crosno made a brave struggle to withstand the Japanese climate but was unable to do so and returned to America in July, 1922. She was keenly disappointed

to have her service in Japan cut short. When she found her health would permit she decided to work among the Japanese in Colorado. It was when visiting a friend that she discovered a large number of Japanese around Rocky Ford and felt that she had found her field of service. At first there was no definite way to finance the work but the eager interest of the Japanese led her to begin work in faith and to trust to finding a way to support it. Support was finally shared by the state organization, the Division of Home Missions of the U.C.M.S., and the Japanese farmers among whom she served.

Miss Crosno lived in the center of the Rocky Ford district and went from group to group in her trusty Ford, a Christmas gift of the Japanese in her first year of work. The Ford came to be known up and down the valley as the "Gospel Wagon" and was eagerly watched for on its rounds. In various locations Miss Crosno had Sunday schools, young people's meetings, English, cooking, and sewing classes for mothers. Crowley became the center of the largest group of Christians. Since there was no church building there, services were held in the Japanese Hall. Mr. Kojiro Unoura came from Los Angeles to hold meetings once or twice a year for the last two years of Miss Crosno's association with the work. She married Mr. Joseph Ahlstrom in 1932.

Clara Crosno Ahlstrom still counts the Japanese of the Rocky Ford area among her best friends. At present she lives in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where she serves as secretary for the First Christian Church. Mrs. Ahlstrom has very friendly contacts among the few Japanese families living in Cheyenne.

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Hendricks

(1921 - 1932, 1946 -)

Kenneth C. Hendricks was born in Duluth, Minnesota, of Norwegian ancestry. He was graduated from the University of Oregon, Eugene Bible College, and the College of Missions.

Mrs. Hendricks (Grace Paul) was born in Parma, Idaho. After graduation from the University of Idaho, she taught for two years. She married Kenneth Hendricks in 1918 and was graduated with him from Eugene Bible College and from the College of Missions (1921). They sailed for Japan with their small daughter, Margaret, in September, 1921.

For two years the Hendrickses were located at Tokyo and went from there to Fukushima, where Mr. Hendricks was active in newspaper evangelism. When he was appointed to Akita in 1929 he was instrumental in establishing the Akita "New Life Association," an organization for newspaper and correspondence evangelism affiliated with the Japan Newspaper Evangelism Association. Mrs. Hendricks meanwhile worked among Japanese mothers and housewives, conducting cooking classes and mothers' clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks returned to the States when Japan missionaries were recalled in 1932. They spent one year in graduate studies at Yale University. Mr. Hendricks received the B.D. degree in June, 1933. He then accepted the pastorate of the Christian Church at Gladstone, Oregon, the church from which he had gone to study for the ministry. Four years later the Hendrickses moved to the pastorate of the Yamhill Christian Church near Portland. In 1943 they went to Idaho to serve the church at Kimberly and help with the religious program of the Minidoka Relocation Center for Japanese at Hunt, Idaho.

When in 1946 The United Christian Missionary Society decided to begin rebuilding their missionary force in Japan, the Hendrickses were recommissioned and sailed for Tokyo, arriving January 7, 1947. Sharing a house with Mr. and Mrs. Hallam Shorrock on the grounds of the Margaret K. Long Girls' School in Tokyo, Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were closely associated with the boys' and girls' schools—teaching, counselling, and serving on the boards of directors.

Mr. Hendricks, as secretary-treasurer of the Mission, had much responsibility in connection with extensive repairs and remodelling of the school buildings, some of which had to be entirely rebuilt. He also carried on evangelistic work in and around Tokyo and throughout northern Japan. He devoted much time to service with groups in Tokyo planning for the whole Protestant enterprise in Japan—the Council of Cooperation, which represents the United Church in relations with the Interboard Committee in America; the Missionary Field Committee, which deals with specifically missionary work and problems; Church World Service Japan Committee; the Audio-Visual Section of the National Christian Council; the board of directors of the Theological Seminary of the United Church.

The development of the Christian training fellowship called School of Christian Living was initiated by Mr. Hendricks in 1949. The school grew out of a feeling for the need not only to train prospective full-time Christian workers but to provide for the preparation of laymen and laywomen for more effective voluntary service in the churches. The classes are held on the school campus in Tokyo.

Mrs. Hendricks taught in the Margaret K. Long School, engaged in kindergarten supervision, and spent much time in distributing relief goods from the churches of America. She is the director of the Takinogawa Kindergarten, and is a member of the board of directors of the Tokyo Woman's Christian College.

Mr. Hendricks returned to the United States in May, 1949, to assist the U.C.M.S. staff in various phases of the Japanese emphasis in missionary education and in the making up of an enlarged program of work in Japan, including the recruitment of new missionaries.

Mrs. Hendricks remained in Japan until the end of the school term in July and prepared to sail for furlough early in the fall.

The Hendrickses have three children—Margaret, Paul, and Martha Marie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert C. Sarvis

(Amy Jean Robison: 1921 - 1935)

Although Hubert C. Sarvis was not a regularly appointed missionary of The United Christian Missionary Society, no record of mission activities that did not include his contribution would be complete. He was a graduate of Drake University and went to Japan in 1920 on hearing of the need for someone to assist in English teaching at Christy Institute in Osaka. He soon began teaching in the government schools of Osaka and vicinity and relieved the U.C.M.S. of financial expense for his teaching in Christy Institute, though he continued his work with the mission school until his death.

Mr. Sarvis was a strong advocate of modern methods of English teaching. He was on the editorial board of the bulletin of the Institute of Research in connection with the educational department of the Japanese Government. He contributed constantly to the Osaka English *Mainichi*, a city newspaper, material on English

teaching problems. At the time of his death, he was preparing a textbook for the Institute for use in advanced conversation classes. This Mrs. Sarvis completed.

Christianity was to Mr. Sarvis a way of life. He tried to instil that concept into the minds and hearts of all his students. He drew large numbers of students to his English Bible class at the Tennoji Christian Church. From this group numbers of young men came into the Tennoji church. They form the nucleus of leaders in the Tennoji church today.

Amy Jean Robison is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Robison, formerly of Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri. Before going to Japan in 1920, she was graduated from Culver-Stockton College and studied in the University of Chicago and at the College of Missions. After two years of language study in Tokyo, she was appointed to work in Osaka. There she met Mr. Sarvis. They were married in March, 1924.

At her marriage, Mrs. Sarvis severed her official connection with The United Christian Missionary Society but not in any way did she lessen her work on the field. She taught in government schools and in Christy Institute and worked with the Tennoji Christian Church. The Sarvis home was at all times "open-house" to students. Bible classes were conducted in their home for new students who, in their inexperience, were reluctant to go to a church.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. Sarvis's health became impaired. He fought valiantly for health but could not regain it. His confident faith and abounding cheerfulness were a constant source of wonder to the Japanese.

Hubert Sarvis died on September 30, 1931. How the Japanese rallied around Mrs. Sarvis! The pastor and members of the Tennoji church, with whom both Mr. and Mrs. Sarvis had closely identified themselves, felt they were doing what they could for their own.

Mrs. Sarvis and her three daughters (a baby boy died in infancy) continued their work in Osaka until March, 1935, when the political situation in Japan became increasingly tense. Since her return to this country she has been teaching English in the high school in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where she has striven to interpret the Japanese to her students and to create in them a feeling of tolerance and understanding.

The three daughters are grown now. The eldest, Jessie Edith, married Niles Hollingsworth and is teaching social studies in the high school in Rockford, Iowa. Isabel is a research librarian with the Standard Oil Development Company (New Jersey). Grace Ida is a junior in the University of Iowa, majoring in music.

Miss Jessie Mary Trout (1921 - 1933, 1935 - 1940)

Jessie Mary Trout was born in the little town of Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada. Her grade school, high school, and part of her college days were spent in Owen Sound. After graduating from the Toronto Normal School, Miss Trout taught for several years and then entered the College of Missions for special preparation for missionary service. As a little girl of ten Jessie Trout had been baptized by James Lediard of the Owen Sound Church of Christ; she had been inspired by Mr. Lediard's daughter, Mary, whom we know as Mrs. R. A. Doan, and who for years was a missionary in Japan. The missionary teaching she had heard all of her

life and the acquaintance with Mary Lediard started her on the road to missionary service and to Japan as her foreign field. She went to Japan in 1921.

After two years of language study, Miss Trout was appointed to the Akita station. There she worked with women and children, giving a good deal of her time to the work of girls' clubs. For a period of time she was responsible also for the Akita kindergarten work.

In 1930 Miss Trout was appointed to the staff of the Margaret K. Long Girls' School. She took up her work there in September, 1931. Besides teaching English, she helped with the Sunday school and with the Y.W.C.A. activities of the school. Because of the reduction of missionary staff in Japan, she returned home in 1933.

For a short time Miss Trout worked in the department of missionary organizations of the U.C.M.S. In 1935 she returned to Japan, loaned by The United Christian Missionary Society to the work of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa. In that work she served as English secretary and as hostess in Fellowship House near the Kagawa home, and worked in the church and settlement house. She translated articles, poems, and books. Besides, she did some teaching at Joshi Sei Gakuin (Margaret K. Long Girls' School).

In 1940 Miss Trout returned to Canada because of the illness and death of her mother. She could not return to Japan as scheduled in 1941 because of mounting international tensions.

The year 1941 began some very interesting and significant pieces of work for Jessie Trout. From 1941 to 1943 she filled special assignments in the Emergency Million campaign, in Japanese relocation centers, and in the work of relocating Japanese Americans. The years 1944-1945 she served as National *World Call* Secretary.

In 1946 Miss Trout became executive secretary in the department of missionary organizations and is now serving in that capacity. In 1947, at the request of the British women who wanted some help in organizational plans, Miss Trout spent six weeks in Great Britain, where she performed various services that have been greatly appreciated. Among her many ties, none are more precious than those with the Japanese people here and in their homeland.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton H. Wilson

(1921 - 1922)

With the exception of a few months following his birth in the province of Quebec, Canada, Clayton H. Wilson spent his childhood in Canon City, Colorado. His family was active in the work of the First Christian Church there and it was there that he decided to enter the ministry. He received the A.B. degree from both Johnson Bible College and Hiram College and became pastor of the First Christian Church of Ravenna, Ohio. During this pastorate he was married to Bertha Loveless of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Wilson had studied at the University of Tennessee and Butler College and had taught in Knoxville schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson studied at the College of Missions in 1920-21 and went to Japan in 1921. The church at Ravenna where Mr. Wilson had been pastor made him their living link.

While in the language school in Japan, both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were active in the work of the Ushigome Church in Tokyo. They organized an English Bible

class that was attended by both young men and young women. In the summer of 1922 Mr. Wilson broke his arm in an accident. Serious complications necessitated his return to the United States for treatment at Mayo Clinic. While convalescing during the following year, he was employed by the promotional department of The United Christian Missionary Society for field work among the churches.

Hoping to return to Japan, he entered the University of Chicago and completed preparatory work for the master's degree. Due to the necessary retrenchment in mission fields at the time because of the falling off of funds, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson returned to pastoral work and have given service to churches in Morgan Park, Chicago; Evanston, Illinois; La Porte, Indiana; and Paris, Tennessee, where they are now. Mr. Wilson is serving at present as president of the Tennessee Christian Missionary Society.

The Wilsons have two sons, Clayton, Jr., who with his family is in California where he teaches at Santa Barbara College, and Paul, who is with his family in Murray, Kentucky, where he is enrolled at Murray State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Crewdson

(1922 - 1932)

Ira D. Crewdson was born in Woodbine, Iowa. He was graduated from Cotner College and the College of Missions and held a pastorate at Brownstown, Indiana, until he and Mrs. Crewdson went to Japan as missionaries.

Mrs. Crewdson (Luella Hill) was born in New Haven Township, Shiawassee County, Michigan. In 1918 she was graduated from Hiram College and entered the College of Missions. While there she married Ira Crewdson.

Mr. and Mrs. Crewdson went to Japan in October, 1922, and after language study were located in Osaka where both assisted in the English night school for boys and girls. Mr. Crewdson's evangelistic activities made full use of his musical talent. Besides singing, he played the trombone, musical saw, and piano.

Returning to Japan in 1929 after a furlough, the Crewdsons were stationed at Fukushima where Mr. Crewdson entered enthusiastically into a program of rural and newspaper evangelism. With his Japanese co-workers, he conducted a series of rural gospel schools which were very successful.

Besides teaching her own three boys, Mrs. Crewdson was active in student Bible classes and the Kindergarten Mothers' Club.

Recalled from the field during the depression, both Mr. and Mrs. Crewdson did graduate work at Yale University, Mr. Crewdson receiving his B.D. degree. He then served as pastor of churches in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and Sac City, Iowa. In 1946 he was called to be executive secretary of the churches in Arkansas and Louisiana.

At present Mr. Crewdson is state secretary of Christian Churches of Arkansas, state director of men's work, and director (in Arkansas) of A Crusade for a Christian World. Mrs. Crewdson is acting as secretarial assistant in the state headquarters offices in Little Rock.

Miss Lois Alberta Lehman

(1922 - 1927)

Lois Alberta Lehman was born in Edwards, Mississippi, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lehman who gave such faithful service through Southern Christian Institute. Because it was difficult to educate their daughter in Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Lehman sent her to friends in the North. She was educated in the Angola (Indiana) and Eureka (Illinois) high schools and at Hiram College, where she graduated in 1920. In September of that year, in preparation for foreign mission service, she entered the College of Missions. There Miss Lehman, a petite, musical, and artistic young woman, showed a special aptitude for kindergarten work. She was sent to the National Kindergarten College in Evanston, Ill., for training in that field.

Lois Lehman went to Japan in September, 1922. She was entitled to two years of language school work but the disastrous earthquake of 1923 deprived Tokyo of its language school and shifts in the missionary population made it advisable for Miss Lehman to go at once to Akita. She did this uncomplainingly and gave four fine years of service to the kindergarten there, raising its educational standards and hastening it on the way to self-support.

Miss Lehman felt she could render her service through kindergarten work of broader scope than that provided by the Japan Mission. She resigned while on furlough in 1927 and after two years of further study and experience went to Japan under the United Church of Canada to serve as foreign director of their Kindergarten Training School in Tokyo.

In recent years Miss Lehman has taught at Muncie and at Michigan City, Indiana. At present she is teaching in the Pioneer State Teachers College of Platteville, Wisconsin.

Miss Hazel Harker

(1923 - 1925)

Miss Hazel Harker, a graduate of Butler University and a trained musician, was forced by ill health to return from the Japanese mission field after only two years (1923-25) of service. During that time she was largely occupied with the language study, in Kobe, but also found time to participate in the activities of the Tennoji Church at Osaka and the girls' school.

Back in the United States and restored to health, Miss Harker worked among the Japanese of Los Angeles in the Japanese Christian Institute. She organized club activities for children and young people, helped to institute summer camps, led in musical programs, and generally forwarded educational and recreational activities. Her knowledge of the Japanese language and familiarity with Japanese customs made her work with mothers' clubs highly successful. Miss Harker often took her club groups into nearby churches for special programs and in other ways promoted significant interracial activities in Los Angeles.

Returning to the Middle West in 1929, Miss Harker continued to sponsor Christian work among the Japanese people in both this country and Japan by speaking to church groups and teaching in conferences, and through her writing. For several years she prepared plays, pageants, and other missionary education materials for intermediates and young people while serving as assistant pastor in the Jackson Boulevard Church in Chicago and later after taking up residence in Indianapolis.

Since 1939 she has been engaged in welfare work. She is at present employed by the Marion County (Indiana) department of welfare for work among the aged and the blind. Her missionary interest and zeal continue to find expression as she serves in the missionary work of her local church and city and responds to frequent requests to speak in the interest of world understanding and the Christian mission.

Miss Martha Ellis Gibson

(1924 - 1932)

Martha Ellis Gibson was born and educated in St. Louis, Missouri. She received the degrees of A.A. from William Woods College in 1919 and A.B. from Washington University in 1921. After graduation from Washington University she enrolled in the College of Missions. In 1924 she went to Japan to work in the field of evangelism among women. Her twin sister Harriet (Mrs. Carl Vissering) went with her husband to the mission field in India.

At Fukushima in Japan, Miss Gibson entered whole-heartedly into the work, teaching in the Sunday school, calling on Japanese women in their homes, and cooperating with Mrs. K. C. Hendricks in conducting a cooking class. During the furlough of the Hendrickses in 1927, Miss Gibson was in full charge of the work at Fukushima and was also treasurer of the mission station.

During her own furlough in 1929, she visited her sister in India and studied at the University of Chicago. Upon her return to Japan in 1930, she was located in Akita. There she worked with kindergarten and church groups. Always she gave generously of her musical talent, singing for various organizations within and without the church.

Returning to the United States in 1932 when missionaries to Japan were recalled, Miss Gibson took charge of the sales literature department of The United Christian Missionary Society, a position she filled from 1933 to 1937.

Early in 1938 Miss Gibson was sent to Asuncion, Paraguay, where she became head of Mary A. Lyons Hall, dormitory for the boarding school girls enrolled in Colegio Internacional, succeeding Miss Mary Irene Orvis.

In 1943 she returned to the United States on furlough and spent a year at White Swan, Washington, in the Yakima Indian Christian Mission. For several years after that she worked for the Red Cross in St. Louis. In 1947 she was elected secretary of the Christian Women's Missionary Council of Missouri, a position she still holds.

Miss Dee Yoho (Mrs. Allan E. Eldridge)

(1930 - 1932)

Dee Yoho was born in Bethany, West Virginia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Yoho. Her father was the pastor of the Christian church in Huntington, West Virginia. Miss Yoho was graduated from Bethany College and did post-graduate work in Yale University. She served the department of religious education of The United Christian Missionary Society from 1926 to 1930, when she went to Japan.

Miss Yoho had just completed her language school work when missionaries

were recalled from Japan. She remained in Japan, however, to accept the offer of a position in St. Luke's Hospital, an Episcopal institution. Here she organized the Junior Health League of Kyobashi Ward in Tokyo. Feeling that nurse's training would be invaluable to her in this type of work, Miss Yoho returned to the United States in the spring of 1933 and entered the Yale University Hospital in September. She was graduated there in 1936. By this time the international situation was such that it was not possible for her to return to Japan. She stayed on at the New Haven Hospital, becoming a head nurse, then a supervisor and an instructor in nursing administration at the Yale University School of Nursing.

In 1942 Miss Yoho was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps and went with her unit to New Zealand where the unit became the 39th General Hospital. Miss Yoho was appointed chief medical nurse and assistant to the chief nurse of the hospital. They operated a 2,000 bed hospital in Auckland, New Zealand, for over two years and were transferred to Saipan where they remained until September, 1945. Miss Yoho was the last nurse of the unit to leave the island. She arrived in the States in October, 1945, and on January 15, 1946, was discharged from the Army, having risen to the rank of major.

On January 21, 1946, Miss Yoho was married to Lt. Col. Allan E. Eldridge and a week later both enrolled in the School of Agriculture at the University of Arkansas. Since 1946 Mr. Eldridge has been a member of the administrative staff of the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. Mrs. Eldridge attended the university for one year and is now, in addition to being a home-keeper, working part time in the poultry department of the university.

Mrs. Eldridge is the sister of Mrs. Mae Yoho Ward, executive secretary of the department of Latin American missions of The United Christian Missionary Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallam C. Shorrock, Jr.

(1947 -)

Hallam C. Shorrock, Jr., was born in Seattle, Washington, where he attended grade and high school. From July, 1943, to February, 1945, he was an apprentice seaman in the U. S. Navy and then became an ensign. He studied the Japanese language from March, 1945, to May, 1946, at the University of Colorado Naval Language School and at the Oklahoma A & M College. He was graduated from the latter school in June, 1946.

It was during the period of his study of Japanese that the idea of becoming a missionary first came to Hal Shorrock. It came from Hirose San, his Japanese teacher. Hal tells the story: "Just before the end of that first day's class, Hirose Sensei stopped the lesson and began to talk to the five of us in his broken English. He said: 'I am a Christian, a graduate of a Christian school in Japan. I am anxious that Japan should hear the gospel of Christ. I suppose all of you are now planning to head toward Japan as naval officers and help to destroy her. Have any of you ever thought of helping to rebuild Japan by carrying the love and compassion of Christ to my people? I hope that perhaps one or two of you can study from now on with the purpose of going to Japan as Christian missionaries.'

"What Hirose San said struck me 'right square.' I gathered up my books and wandered back to my room. The only thing I could do was to sit down on my bed and pray. The next day I attacked those Chinese characters with a new vengeance, and seemed to memorize vocabulary twice as fast for I had a purpose. I really

began to find myself as a real disciple of Christ, eager to share his good news with the people of Japan. It was soon after that that I applied to The United Christian Missionary Society to go to Japan." In the fall of 1946 Hal Shorrock entered Yale University Divinity School for definite preparation for missionary service.

Helen Louise Savage was born in New Britain, Connecticut. After high school she worked for a year in a secretarial position. In 1940 she entered the University of Connecticut and was graduated in 1943 with the B.S. degree in home economics. In 1945 she entered Yale Divinity School where she took courses in religious education, intending to go to China as a missionary.

Helen Savage and Hallam Shorrock, Jr., were married on June 6, 1947. They were commissioned as missionaries to Japan on June 25, 1947, and sailed in August of that year to begin a three-year term. Both hope to complete work for their B.D. degrees at Yale after their term in Japan.

Mr. Shorrock, in addition to his teaching of English in Sei Gakuin, middle school for boys, has supervised the athletic program and led special club activities for the students. He has given capable leadership to the youth programs of several churches and when the Japan Council of Christian Education was established he was chosen as its missionary secretary, with special responsibility in the youth field. He traveled widely over Japan, visiting the churches in the interest of a vital program of Christian education for young people. When the newly reorganized National Christian Council created a Youth Department and needed an English secretary, the request was made that Mr. Shorrock be assigned to that post. He has been giving approximately half time to this important work.

Mrs. Shorrock has taught English and home economics in Joshi Sei Gakuin (Margaret K. Long Girls' School), has assisted in the new School of Christian Living, is director of the kindergarten of the Nakano Church, shares in the work of distributing relief, and gives generous encouragement and support to the multiplying tasks undertaken by her husband. The Shorrock home, particularly since the advent of Karen Shorrock in 1948, has become something of a demonstration center for child care and other phases of Mrs. Shorrock's home economics courses, and is likewise a center of happy fellowship for both Japanese and American young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Aigi Kamikawa

(1949 -)

Aigi Kamikawa was born in Seattle, Washington. His parents were devout Christians. His mother, prior to her marriage, had been a Bible woman in Japan. Both father and mother were charter members of the Christian Church at Kingston, Oregon.

Aigi graduated from high school at Poulsbo, Washington, in June, 1935. His undergraduate college work was done at Northwest Christian College at Eugene, Oregon, and at Johnson Bible College, Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee, where he graduated in May, 1944, with the degree of A.B. In September, 1945, he began work toward his B.D. at Phillips University. This he secured in the summer of 1948.

Kiyo Ogawa was born in Hood River, Oregon, and graduated from high school there in May, 1936. That fall she enrolled in Northwest Christian College where she remained until June, 1938, taking religious education courses. From July, 1942, to June, 1943, she served as secretary to the Union Church at Tule

Lake, California, and from June, 1943, to September of the same year she was employed as a contract clerk for Twentieth Century-Fox in Cleveland. In the fall of 1943 she enrolled in Schauffler College at Cleveland. There she majored in religious education and minored in social work. She graduated in June, 1945, with a B.S. degree in religious education. In January, 1947, she enrolled in Phillips University for work toward a master's degree in her major. This she received at the end of the 1948 school year.

Aigi Kamikawa and Kiyo Ogawa were married in May, 1948. The late summer of that year they served an internship at Seabury Farms, New Jersey, where they had the opportunity to supervise children at play and at the same time meet with Christian Nisei to help plan a Christian Youth Fellowship and other activities to strengthen the church. Most of the Nisei youth at the Farms were employed at the Seabrook Corporation Cannery, working with frozen foods.

During the 1948-49 academic year, the Kamikawas attended Yale University Institute of Far Eastern Languages, taking language study and orientation courses. Both distinguished themselves by their excellent work in the language.

The Kamikawas have the distinction of having been the first Nisei missionary candidates to be accepted by any mission board to do work in Japan. Their commissioning took place at the International Convention in Cincinnati, October 28, 1949. By the time this volume is in print of this fine young couple it can be said, "They went to Japan."

Both of these young people experienced internment during World War II. Both faced the discouragements that resulted from the suspicion which clouded the lives of many loyal Japanese Americans during the war years. Both of them before the war had determined on Christian service as a life work. Having experienced both discrimination and understanding in this country, they have a rich background of interracial cooperation on which to build their work in Japan.

These Also Serve

In the summer of 1949 *Miss Margaret Lawrence*, unable to return to her work in China because of the blockade, joined the Japan missionary staff, to teach English in the schools of Tokyo. Three new missionaries commissioned for work in China at the International Convention in Cincinnati in October, 1949, *Miss Adele Bower*, *Miss Mary Kay Sluder*, and *Miss Daisy Edgerton*, are to sail for Japan to work there until such time as they can go on to China.

